The New-York Times.

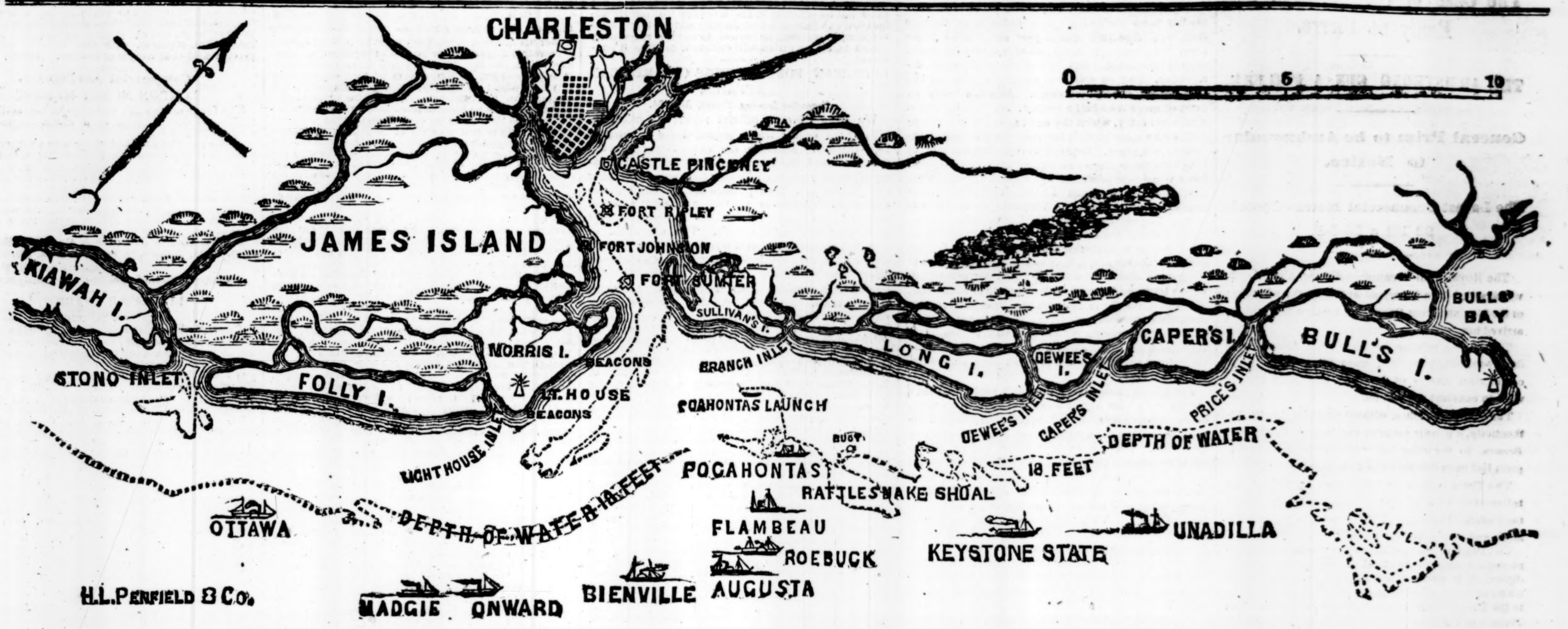
VOL. XI—NO. 3340.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE APPROACHES OF CHARLESTON

Map Showing the Position of Stono Inlet, through which the Union Forces are Moving; the Location of the New Fortifications in the Harbor, and the Places of the Blockading Squadron at the Latest Advices.



FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

Stirring Address of Gen. McClellan to his Soldiers.

A Dispatch from Gen. McClellan to the War Department.

A Correction of his Dispatch Regarding the Battle of Fair Oaks.

The Services of Gen. Sumner Acknowledged.

Effects of the Severe Storm of Wednesday.

Great Rebel Losses in the Late Battle.

AN ARTILLERY FIGHT AT NEW BRIDGE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

The following dispatch was received to-day at the War Department:

NEW-BRIDGE, June 5—10:30 A. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

My telegraphic dispatch of June 1, in regard to the battle of Fair Oaks, was incorrectly published in the newspapers. I send with this a correct copy, which I request may be published at once. I am the more anxious about this, since my dispatch, as published, would seem to ignore the services of Gen. SUMNER, which were too valuable and brilliant to be overlooked, both in the difficult passage of the stream and the subsequent combat. The mistake seems to have occurred in the transmittal of the dispatch by the telegraph.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

THE CORRECTED DISPATCH.

FIELD OF BATTLE, 12 o'clock, June 1.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We have had a desperate battle, in which the Corps of SUMNER, HEINTZELMAN and KEYES have been engaged against greatly superior numbers. Yesterday, at 1 o'clock, the enemy taking advantage of a terrible storm, which had flooded the valley of the Chickahominy, attacked our troops on the right bank of the river. CASEY'S Division, which was the first line, gave way unaccountably and discreditably. This caused a temporary confusion, during which some guns and baggage were lost, but HEINTZELMAN and KEARNEY most gallantly brought up their troops, which checked the enemy. At the same time, however, Gen. SUMNER succeeded, by great exertions, in bringing across SEDGWICK'S and RICHARDSON'S Divisions, who drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, covering the ground with his dead. This morning the enemy attempted to renew the conflict, but was everywhere repulsed.

We have taken many prisoners, among whom are Gen. PETTIGREW and Col. LORING. Our loss is heavy; but that of the enemy must be enormous. With the exception of CASEY'S Division, our men behaved splendidly. Several fine bayonet charges have been made. The Second Excelsior made two to-day.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN,
General Commanding.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
Thursday Evening, June 5.

The severe storm which set in Tuesday afternoon lasted during the whole of yesterday. The water in the Chickahominy rose to an unprecedented height. The railroad trains from White House to the late battle-field were detained several hours, and the telegraph line was down in many places.

A contraband, who left Richmond Monday night, states that all the carts, furniture cars, omnibuses and carriages to be found were impressed into the service for the carrying of the dead and wounded from the battle-field; and that the Spottswood and Exchange Hotels, together with a number of public and private buildings, were turned into hospitals. All the information shows that the enemy suffered terribly.

The rebels opened with artillery this morning from five different points opposite New-Bridge, with a view of preventing its reconstruction. Three of our batteries opened on them, causing them to retreat after a hot fire of two hours. Our loss was one killed and two wounded. No further interference took place during the day.

GEN. McCLELLAN TO HIS SOLDIERS.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
Tuesday evening, June 3.

The following address was read to the army this evening at dress parade, and was received with an outburst of vociferous cheering from every regiment:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR NEW-BRIDGE, VA., June 2, 1862.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC: I have fulfilled at least a part of my promise to you. You are now face to face with the rebels, who are held at bay in front of the Capital. The final and decisive battle is at hand. Unless you belie your past history, the result cannot be for a moment doubtful. If the troops who labored so faithfully, and fought so gallantly, at Yorktown, and who so bravely won the hard fights at Williamsburgh, West Point, Hanover Court-house and Fair Oaks, now prove worthy of their antecedents, the victory is surely ours.

The events of every day prove your superiority. Wherever you have met the enemy you have beaten him. Wherever you have used the bayonet, he has given way in panic and disorder.

I ask of you now one last crowning effort. The enemy has staked his all on the issue of the coming battle. Let us meet him and crush him here, in the very centre of the rebellion.

Soldiers, I will be with you in this battle, and share its dangers with you. Our confidence in each other is now founded upon the past. Let us strike the blow which is to restore peace and union to this distracted land. Upon your valor, discipline and mutual confidence the result depends.

(Signed,) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

A heavy shower that set in about dark had the effect of again raising the water in the Chickahominy.

Gen. BIRNEY, of Philadelphia, was relieved of his command on the battle-field by Gen. HEINTZELMAN, he having failed to bring his brigade into action when ordered on Saturday.

Reconnoissances made to-day show no material change in the enemy's position.

Further information shows that our troops on Saturday and Sunday engaged six divisions instead of four, making a force of 75,000 rebels.

ACCOUNTS FROM RICHMOND.

REBEL REPORT OF SATURDAY'S FIGHT.

CAIRO, Thursday, June 5.

Richmond dispatches of June 1, contained in the Memphis papers, say the Rebels "have thus far driven the Yankees back a mile and a half into the swamp, occupying their camps, capturing their baggage, and over 500 prisoners. Gen. RHODES is wounded. Gen. HALTON, of Tennessee, is killed. The Yankees fought desperately, but they were badly whipped. The carnage was terrible on both sides."

CAIRO, Thursday, June 5.

Memphis papers of the 2d contain dispatches from Richmond of the 1st, of which the following is the substance:

"Gen. HILL'S Division commenced the fight on Saturday morning, RHODES', GARLAND'S RAINS' and ANDERSON'S Brigades bearing the brunt of the battle. Until the arrival of their reinforcements the Federals were driven from their redoubts and their batteries turned on them.

Gen. LEE and President DAVIS were on the field. Their presence increased the enthusiasm of our troops.

The Yankees stubbornly contested every inch of ground, but were compelled to give way before the impetuous charges of our soldiers. A large number of Confederate soldiers are wounded in the arms and legs. Gen. RHODES is slightly wounded.

The enemy tried to make a flank movement about 7 o'clock in the evening, but were repulsed.

On Sunday the battle was resumed chiefly with musketry. Prisoners are constantly coming in. Gen. HATTON, of Tennessee, is killed. The carnage on both sides is dreadful, the Yankees losing two to our one. About 500 prisoners are already taken.

The last dispatch sent on the 1st, says the latest intelligence from the battle-field represents the enemy to be driven back a mile and a half from his position. Our forces now occupy his camps. We captured three batteries, after the most desperate fighting. The enemy were protected by woods and intrenchments.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Wounded in the Great Battle.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Exchange the Rebel Privateers.

COL. CORCORAN NOT YET SURRENDERED.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 5.

The Old Point boat arrived here about 7 o'clock this morning. Passengers state that three steamers, full of wounded, had arrived at the fort.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 4.

The steamer *C. Vanderbilt* arrived this morning from White House, with 560 wounded soldiers in the recent engagements.

The steamer *Metamora*, which took to City Point Mrs. GREENHOW and party, returned last night. The steamer *Massachusetts*, with the privateers on board, was lying alongside the wharf at City Point. In answer to the notice given of her arrival, a train of three baggage-cars came to City Point from Petersburgh, yesterday forenoon, with two rebel officers on board. They came after the privateers, but not having brought down Col. CORCORAN'S party, the privateers were not given up. Nothing later in relation to the subject had transpired up to yesterday afternoon, when the *Massachusetts* was still awaiting some further communications from Petersburgh.

The Military Commander in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 4.

Brig.-Gen. J. T. BOYLE, headquarters in this city, assumed command of the National troops in Kentucky this morning. His appointment gives general satisfaction.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Latest News from Gen. Halleck's Headquarters.

Continued Evidences of the Disorganization of Beauregard's Army.

Several Regiments of Mississippians Disbanded and Gone Home.

Daring Escape of a Party of Railroad Engineers from Memphis.

Vicksburgh Not in Possession of Our Forces.

The Bombardment of Fort Wright Still Progressing.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS—Midnight 4th,
Viâ LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 5.

A man, who left Grand Junction this morning, says that Memphis and Fort Pillow surrendered to our forces on Friday night.

Several regiments of rebels, Mississippians, have dispersed and gone home. We have captured nine locomotives, partly disabled, and several cars. It is expected, however, they will be in running order in a week.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.

CAIRO, Thursday, June 5.

Ten Memphis refugees arrived to-day. They were railroad engineers, and say that they ran three locomotives out of Memphis, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, to Humboldt, where they switched them off, and brought them north to Trenton, where they found the bridge over the Obion River destroyed. They then ran the locomotives off the track, burned two bridges behind them, and cut the telegraph wires.

They bring the Memphis *Argus* of the 2d, which refers to the so-called Confederate victory at Richmond, but gives no particulars.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

Renewed Bombardment of Fort Wright—Manœuvres of the Rams—Rebels Captured, &c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 5.

Specials from the Mississippi flotilla dated the 4th, say the bombardment of Fort Wright commenced early yesterday, and continued all day, eliciting a brisk cannonade from the enemy. The shells of the latter were quite accurately thrown, but failed to do any damage. At 6 o'clock last evening, three National rams went down to reconnoitre, and were fired on several times after passing Craighead Point, but all returned uninjured. Subsequently the rebel boat *Jeff. Thompson* came around the Point, but being fired on by the *Mound City* and *Cairo*, retired. One shot from the former is said to have taken effect in the wheelhouse of the rebel boat.

Vicksburgh is not yet in the possession of the Nationals.

The Vicksburgh *Evening Citizen* of last Saturday says eleven Union gunboats have gone back down the river, owing, it is supposed, to insubordination and mutiny. Several remain, and on Friday evening shelled the shore several hours. The rebel batteries were being strengthened by having additional guns mounted.

Gen. VILLIPIGNE has asked for reinforcements at Fort Wright.

It was reported at Memphis that Gen. HALLECK had taken Grand Junction.

A meeting of the citizens of Memphis was held at the Mayor's office on Sunday, at which resolutions were adopted that the city never should yield to the enemy voluntarily, and that citizens who do not take up arms are expected to give pecuniary aid to the rebellion.

On Monday a party of our scouts captured the mate and six seamen of the rebel gunboat *Beauregard*, nearly opposite Fulton. They made little resistance.

The bombardment of the fort commenced again on the morning of the 4th, and was going on at the time the steamer left. The rebels reply occasionally.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

A Rebel Gunboat at Jacksonport Destroying Sugar and Cotton.

POCAHONTAS, Ark., Thursday, June 5.

A rebel gunboat came to Jacksonport day before yesterday and destroyed all the cotton and sugar there. She was reported to be on the way here, but we have since learned that she returned down the river, destroying all the cotton and sugar as she went. It is supposed that a very large amount of each has been destroyed. For a time there was much consternation in this vicinity, and troops were under marching orders all Tuesday night. Everything is quiet now.

FROM GEN. FREMONT'S ARMY.

The Movement of the Whole Mountain Department for "Parts Unknown"—Extraordinary March Across the Mountains—A Pontoon Bridge Across the Lower Branch of the Potomac—Junction with McDowell, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WARDENSVILLE, Saturday, May 31, 1862.

For once the secret of the movement of a department of the army, has been withheld from the public, until its communication cannot materially affect the result.

On Sunday, 25th inst., at an early hour, the Mountain Department took up its line of march "to parts unknown," except to the few whose services were necessary to the execution of the plan. Our first destination was Petersburgh. From thence two routes were open, and the army left the town in both directions at one and the same time. *Somewhere*, they came together, and this evening will encamp near Strasburgh, in the Shenandoah Valley. Distance nearly one hundred miles, over mountain passes and through frequent rains, by night and by day. The enemy under the rebel JACKSON, is now before us, with reinforcements variously estimated. He is encamped near Winchester. An engagement apparently cannot be long delayed. Some preliminaries may be necessary, but JACKSON'S retreat and source of supplies is essentially cut off. Our troops are now animated with hope and expectations, and eager to be led forward and into action. Our progress to this place has been conducted with signal energy and spirit, on the part of all those on whom success so much depended. Praise is due to Messrs. CASTLE & WILLIS, for their efficiency in placing the pontoon-bridge (brought from Pittsburgh, Penn.) across the south branch of the Potomac, at a point where the rebels had burnt an important bridge a few months ago. This work was of great value to this movement, as the troops were all passed over safely and without delay, while the stream was swollen and rapid.

The duties of the Quartermaster have been arduous and constant; but Capts. GOULDING and HURTH, who come under my more immediate notice, seem equal to any emergency. A large supply train from New-Creek is now coming up, *just in time.*

This movement has been sudden and most important, and serves to vindicate Gen. FREMONT'S sagacity. Immediately after the evacuation of Yorktown, he is known to have said that if it had been designed by JEFF. DAVIS to leave McCLELLAN before that place without transports, and to make a dash upon Washington, (as at this late day he seems aiming at,) it was one of the greatest strategic plans of the war. Another part of his design indicated by Gen. FREMONT at the same time, was a sudden rush upon Gen. MILROY, resulting in the battle at McDowell, so effectually defeated by Gen. FREMONT'S prompt action in sending Gen. SCHENCK to his relief, as we have seen.

When the history of this war shall have been all written, I venture to predict, it will be seen that many of the most valuable suggestions, predictions and plans have emanated from Gen. FREMONT.

P. S.—McDOWELL will reinforce us at Strasburgh, and if JACKSON isn't bagged?—we wait patiently to know the reason why.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Official Lists of Killed and Wounded in the Late Battle.

Condition of the National Treasury.

Close of the Debate on the Tax Bill in the Senate.

An Amendment Taxing Slave Property.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

SCARCITY OF NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

No news of importance from any quarter has been promulgated here to-day, and upon inquiring at the War Department I learned that nothing of unusual public interest has been received.

The thrilling intelligence of yesterday from the West is still discussed with enthusiasm, and it is believed in official circles here that the effect of the panic in BEAUREGARD'S army will be so disheartening to the rebels in Richmond, as to give Gen. McCLELLAN the City without another battle. There are, however, not a few who think differently, and look to another severe engagement as imminent. But all of course agree in the certainty of an early and glorious victory.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

We are still without any official record of the killed and wounded at the battle before Richmond. Crowds of the relatives and friends of those engaged are arriving by every train, anxious to obtain correct information, but so far they have come in vain. The answer to the many inquiries at the War Office is that no authentic list of the casualties has been received. It is probable that the Secretary of War will provide that in future the Surgeons of regiments shall report through the brigade and division commanders, as soon as possible after the battles, accurate lists of the killed, wounded and missing.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The following is a statement of the particulars of the National Debt the 29th of May, 1862:

Under what Act.	Rate of Interest.	Amount.
Loans, 1842	6 per cent.	$2,883,364 11
Loans, 1847	6 per cent.	9,415,250 00
Loans, 1848	6 per cent.	8,908,341 80
Loans, 1858	5 per cent.	20,000,000 00
Loans, 1860	5 per cent.	7,022,000 00
Loans, 1861	6 per cent.	18,415,000 00
Texan indemnity	5 per cent.	3,461,000 00
		$70,104,955 91
Treasury Notes issued prior to 1857	Int'st stopped	$105,111 64
Under act Dec. 23, 1857	Int'st stopped	175,900 00
Under act Dec. 17, 1860	Int'st stopped	221,650 00
Under act June 22, 1860, and February and March, 1861	6 per cent.	2,767,900 00
Under act March 2, July 17, and Aug. 5, 1861	6 per cent.	111,600 00
		$3,382,161 64
Three years 7.30 bonds,	7 3-10 ℘ cent.	120,523,450 00
Twenty years bonds	6 ℘ cent.	50,000,000 10
		170,535,450 00
Oregon War Debt	6 ℘ cent.	878,650 00
U. S. Notes	No interest.	105,880,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness	6 ℘ cent.	47,199,000 00
Five and Twenty years bonds	6 ℘ cent.	2,699,400 00
		49,898,400 00
Four ℘ cent. temporary loan	4 ℘ cent.	5,913,042 21
Five ℘ cent. temporary loan	5 ℘ cent.	44,865,524 35
		50,778,566 56
Total amount of Public Debt		$491,448,984 11

Average rate of interest paid on the entire debt, 4 354-1000 ℘ annum.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL.

The substitute of Representative PORTER, which is likely to pass in the form offered, provides for emancipation in the following cases: Of every person who shall hereafter act as an officer in the army or navy of the rebels, or as President, Vice-President, Member of Congress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet officer, Foreign Minister, Commissioner or Consul of the so-called Confederate States; or as Governor of a State, member of a Convention, or Legislature, or judge of any State Court of the so-called Confederate States; or who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall thereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States; of every person who shall hereafter hold any office or agency under the Government of such Confederate States, or any of the States of such Confederacy; but persons holding State offices, unless appointed since the date of the secession ordinance, or unless they shall have taken an oath of allegiance to such Confederate States; also the slaves of every person not embraced in the foregoing clauses, who, after the passage of this act, being actually, willfully and without coercion or compulsion, engaged in armed rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation, made at his discretion, by the President, lay down his arms and return to his allegiance.

THE SENATE STILL DEBATING THE TAX BILL.

The Senate was occupied throughout the day in the discussion of the Tax bill. The various sections were disposed of, and the vote will be taken in the morning after a half hour's speech by Mr. FESSENDEN. A motion of Mr. SUMNER'S to remit the tax on paper and pasteboard, which he denominated a tax on knowledge—the paper being used for books and the latter for covers—was rejected. An amendment proposed by the same gentleman, fixing a tax of $2 upon every person claimed for service or labor as a slave, was adopted by a vote of 19 ayes to 15 noes. This is a very ingenious triumph over the Republican prejudice against taxing slaves, and if approved by the House will return a large revenue to the country.

COL. DWIGHT.

Col. WILLIAM DWIGHT, Jr., of the Excelsior Brigade, severely wounded at Williamsburgh, is still at the St. Elizabeth Hospital, in the Government Insane Asylum building. He was visited this afternoon by Col. HOWE, WM. M. EVARTS and R. F. ANDREWS, of New-York, and found to be in excellent spirits. His wounds are rapidly healing, and he hopes to take the field at an early day. It is reported that he will be made a Brigadier-General for gallant service at Williamsburgh, and certainly no one behaved better upon that well fought field. Col. DWIGHT is of a distinguished Massachusetts family. His brother, Maj. WILDER DWIGHT, was taken prisoner by JACKSON at Winchester, and has just reached here on parole. Another brother made the famous cavalry charge at Pea Ridge.

PROMOTED FOR GALLANTRY.

Upon a recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, the President has complimented First Lieut. D. C. CONSTABLE, commanding the revenue steamer *E. A. Stevens*, by handing him personally a commission as Captain in the revenue cutter service, in recognition of his gallantry, in leading, with his steamer, the attacking forces in their recent ascent of James River, and bombardment of Fort Darling.

Second Lieut. J. WALL WILSON has also been promoted to a First Lieutenancy for gallant bearing during the same action.

ANOTHER CAPTURE.

The United States steamer *Santiago de Cuba* captured on the 27th, the rebel schooner *Lucy C. Holmes*, just out of the Santee, loaded with cotton. She has been sent to Boston for adjudication.

MAIL FOR PORT ROYAL AND THE GULF.

The United States steamer *Rhode-Island* will sail from Boston on Tuesday, the 10th, taking the mail for Port Royal and both Gulf squadrons.

REGULAR PROMOTIONS OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

Among the regular army nominations pending in the Senate, is one promoting Major ROBERT ANDERSON to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for his evacuation of Fort Moultrie and removal to Sumter, and to Brevet Colonel for his gallant defence of the latter fort.

PROPOSALS FOR FIFTEEN GUNBOATS.

The Navy Department has issued proposals for the construction and complete equipment of fifteen gunboats; speed not less than 13 knots, to be delivered within four months; and in conjunction with the War Department proposals are invited for heavy guns for both these branches of public service.

THE SEIZURE OF SPECIE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The Secretary of State is understood to be engaged on the question brought up by the seizure of the specie found in possession of the Netherlands Consul at New-Orleans.

GEN. PRIM.

Gen. PRIM dined with the Spanish Minister to-day. The Mexican Minister and other members of the *Corps Diplomatique* were present.

COMMODORE WILKES.

Commodore WILKES left for Philadelphia to-night. A sword is to be presented to him there, to-morrow, by the City Councils.

THE REPORT FROM MEMPHIS.

It is reported, as I close this dispatch, that Memphis has been evacuated. This event has been looked for, but it is not certain that any official intelligence has yet been received at the War or Navy Departments.

GOV. STANLY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

It is reliably ascertained that the letter of Secretary STANTON, published this morning, embraces all the instructions to Gov. STANLY.

THE ORDER RELATING TO RECRUITING.

Gen. RUSSELL, the Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, obtained to-day an order from the War Department which provides that a superintendent be appointed from each State, and that when commanders of regiments report the number of men needed to fill up, officers shall be detailed for recruiting service, with the approval of the Commanding General. The adoption of this plan

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Our London and Paris Letters and Files.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

NEW MUTTERINGS OF INTERVENTION.

The Case of the Bermuda and Emily St. Pierre.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN A FAILURE.

General Prim to be Ambassador to Mexico.

The Latest Commercial News—Consols 93 1-2 a 93 5-8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at 3:30 on the afternoon of the 24th, and from Queenstown on the 25th ultimo, arrived here yesterday morning.

The anxiety relative to news from America was daily becoming more and more intense among the commercial classes of England, and false rumors were in constant circulation.

The *Times* publishes, without vouching for its authenticity, a private dispatch received by the steamer *Bremen*, to the effect that "the Confederates in Virginia had been defeated and surrounded."

The *Times* remarks that it is now deprived of any information from the seat of war, except that which the Federal Government is pleased to prepare for home and foreign consumption.

The Parisian correspondents of the Belgian newspapers are nearly unanimous in stating that French diplomacy is now actively engaged in finding some terms of agreement by means of which the civil war in the United States may be brought to an end. The *Precurseur d'Anvers*, a paper published at Antwerp, says that unless some unforeseen incident deranges the plan of the French Government and causes a temporary suspension of the negotiation going on between England and France, the offer of mediation will be made to the United States within a very short time.

It is rumored in diplomatic circles, that at a late *soirée* given by the Russian ambassador at Paris, a conversation took place between two Americans—one from the North and the other from the South, in which American affairs were reviewed and discussed, with great coolness and dignity on both sides. As both gentlemen occupy official positions in this country, it was surmised by several persons in the room that their conversation was preliminary to an agreement between the North and the South, and that both parties were willing to allow France to step in as a mediator. To this must be traced the rumor now circulating in Parisian saloons that the North and the South are decided on making peace.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* regrets that a British Military Commissioner has not been appointed to the headquarters of the Federal Army.

A Madrid telegram states that Gen. Prim will be authorized to return to Mexico as Spanish Ambassador. He will be instructed to present his credentials to the constituted Power, and not to Juarez.

The resolution to present Mr. Geo. Peabody with the freedom of the City of London, in response to his noble gift of £150,000 for the benefit of the poor, had been adopted by the Common Council after a debate in which the highest compliments were paid to Mr. Peabody.

It is stated that the Admiralty have settled with Capt. Coles for his cupola patents. The nation is to become the exclusive possessor of the invention, in consideration of paying down £5,000, and granting to Capt. Coles £100 for every cupola brought into the service for the next 14 years.

The *Esprit Public* further states that Mazzini is concealed at Milan, and that the Government is endeavoring to discover his hiding-place.

At Paris, there is much talk of an autograph letter from the Empress to the Pope, in which she is said to urge him to be resigned to a proximate solution of the Roman question.

According to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, a formal demand, couched in gentle terms, has been made at Rome for the expulsion of the King of Naples. The French troops, so the ultimatum says, are sufficient to protect the Holy Father, but not sufficient to put down brigandage in the Neapolitan States.

Victor Emanuel returned to Turin on the 22d.

The *Pungolo*, of Milan, publishes the following letter from Gen. Garibaldi:

"Some persons have wrongly interpreted my protest published in the *Doritti*. As an Italian soldier, I could never have entertained the intention of insulting the Italian army—the glory and hope of the nation. I desired to say that soldiers ought to combat the enemies of the country—not to massacre and wound unarmed citizens. If the commander of Brescia had been free to act, according to the dictates of his heart, we should not now have to lament victims among the people. The post of Generals is upon the frontier and the field of battle, and nowhere else."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

RENEWED RUMORS OF INTERVENTION.

An Alarming Result—England Surrenders—Cotton—Terrible Distress in Lancashire—Financial Crisis Expected—What Hunger May Do—Intervention in Mexico—Reported Feeling of the Emperor—The International Exhibition.

From Our Special Correspondent.

London, Tuesday, May 20, 1862.

The surrender of New-Orleans and the evacuation of Yorktown have fallen upon the British public like two very heavy claps of thunder. The first event is a mystery no one pretends to explain. We wait for further particulars. As it now appears, it is pregnant with alarm. If gunboats can pass shore batteries and harbor defences, what city in the world is safe? An iron-clad gunboat could ascend the Thames any day, and lying in the Pool below London Bridge, reduce the great Metropolis to submission or to ashes. But the same is true of New-York, and of every city which lies upon the sea or a navigable river.

There is a general giving up here, so far as military operations are concerned. Mr. Spence holds out, but the *Times* surrenders. The power of the North is too great to be resisted—the South must sooner or later be conquered. The question now is, Will they be subdued? Will they give up a struggle so hopeless, and accept such terms as their conquerors may offer? If so, there will soon be peace, commerce and cotton. But what if the South still resist—burn cotton and tobacco—fall back into the interior, and carry on the war as the Colonists did in 1776–83? This is what Europe dreads, and must, if possible, take measures to prevent.

If Southern ports be opened, and the planters will sell their cotton and buy goods, they may do as they please about the restoration of the Union. There is sympathy with the South, but it is useless. There is hatred of the North, but it determines no action. Interest and interest alone will govern. And what is that interest? One-third of the cotton-mills in England are idle, and more than another third are working short-handed or short time. Short time means two or three days in a week. The India cotton, which they are obliged to use, is so full of trash and waste, and so short in staple, that the extra time required to work it still further reduces the wages of the operatives. More than a hundred thousand people in Lancashire are paupers. Three times that number are on the verge of starvation. The distress extends to the collieries, the shopkeepers, and every branch of trade. Some have died of starvation; others are too far gone for help. Insanity and horrible murder have begun their work in Manchester. A father, driven to despair, killed his three children last week, and then murdered the landlord's agent, who had stripped him of his household furniture. Meetings of workingmen begin to be held. A meeting of 6,000 at Ashton, a few days ago, demanded intervention. And this demand will grow louder and louder, unless there is a prospect of peace *and cotton*.

And cotton there must be. Every promise of supply has been deceptive. *Less cotton is on the way from India than there was a year ago. China sends none.* The supply from all other sources is but a drop in the bucket. Day by day the small stock diminishes. Day by day the want, the hunger, the wide-spread misery increases. America feeds an army of more than half a million, but England has a still larger army, which the war has brought into conflict with a more terrible foe than the Southern Confederacy—hunger. England is rich, but she cannot long bear the burdens now thrown upon her. England has a wonderful power of almsgiving, but what alms are sufficient for such a calamity. Private benevolence is overtasked. The war in America is costing England more money and more suffering than many a war of her own. What can you expect then, when feeling and interest are alike against it? *If it do not end in thirty days, there will be measures taken to bring it to a close.* Your Washington correspondent, whose letter on the visit of M. Mercier to Richmond, is copied in the *Times*, believes that France has called upon the Confederacy to surrender. It is not credited here that the Emperor would give such advice. It is very generally believed, and confidently stated, that his feelings would lead him to wish for a very different termination.

The English people look now with some hope for a speedy end of the war by a result they have all along declared impossible—the conquest of the South. They are also looking for a tremendous financial crisis in the North. The people of Europe cannot understand the manner in which a Government can go on month after month with the most lavish and enormous expenditures, without revenues or taxation. They predicted a failure of the war months ago for lack of means. They do not see how it can go on; and when stocks rise, and the public credit grows stronger, they compare it to the South Sea bubble and the railway mania, and are looking for the crash that they think must inevitably follow. But all calculations have failed and all expectations been disappointed.

I can make no claim to infallibility, but I have been to Lancashire and looked upon its suffering and distress. It is heartrending in its character and appalling in its extent. No one can tell what may be the result. The Government may be forced to action which it does not now contemplate. Half a million of people reduced to starvation is a volcano that may burst into eruption. The Irish starved peacefully, because, it was said, they were used to starvation. The operatives of Lancashire have not been accustomed to it. They know that the Government could give them relief—the only relief they desire—labor. It would not be strange if they should demand help in a manner that no Government could resist. The first sign of action will be a change of administration, unless the present Government chooses to avoid such a change, by a change of policy. But it cannot have escaped your observation that the only organs of public opinion here favorable to the North, have been the extreme liberal papers, while the entire moderate conservative and tory Press has been in sympathy with the South, and the more violently and decidedly tory the paper, the stronger has been its opposition to the Union.

Intervention on the American Continent has commenced in Mexico. According to present appearances England and Spain have withdrawn from the field, and left the Emperor free to establish an Austrian Monarchy on the Southern border of the United States. There is some jealousy and mortification here, but England puts the best face she can upon it, for it is useless to complain. But intervention, on the part of France, is becoming a habit. When a man places himself at the head of civilization, and believes that he has a mission to regulate the universe, what can you expect? It will be some days before this reaches you. I cannot tell what has happened in the ten days past, nor what will be done in the ten days to come, in America, before this comes to hand, *but I shall be much surprised if the action of M. Mercier do not prove to be but the prelude to some further and more important action.*

It is said that the Emperor has been very much annoyed at the consequence given to the young scions of the house of Orleans by our Government, and their positions on the staff of the late Commander-in-Chief of the American armies. Perhaps it did not strike Mr. Lincoln as an indelicate proceeding; but if it had been done by any European Power it would have been an insult. How would Victor Emanuel like to see the Ex-King of Naples occupying a similar position in the French army? There is a story that the Emperor expressed his dissatisfaction in this matter to Archbishop Hughes in no equivocal terms. It is to be hoped that the amiable prelate was able to make a satisfactory explanation.

The International Exhibition feels the pressure of the times. The receipts of last week were less than one-half those of the corresponding week of the Exhibition of 1851. It opens slowly, and will not be fully in order until the 1st of June, when the great body of the people will be invited to come for a shilling. In ordinary times there would be crowded excursions from the manufacturing districts. This year they cannot be looked for. They will have hard work in all the North to keep from dying of hunger.

All eyes are turned to America. The Pope, Victor Emanuel and all European interests are forgotten. Prosperity or adversity, peace or war, life or death, depend upon the events now taking place in Virginia and the Southwest. If the North is to conquer, it must be soon. *England cannot bear a protracted struggle. There will be intervention if there is not peace.*

MONADNOCK.

THE CASE OF THE BERMUDA.

Mr. Mildmay asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had any information that the British steamer *Bermuda* was seized on her voyage from one British Colony to another by a ship-of-war belonging to the Federal States of America; and, if it were true, whether the Government had taken any steps in consequence.

Mr. Layard said the Government had received information that the *Bermuda* had been seized by an American ship-of-war, but the case had been referred to the law officers of the Crown, and at this moment he was unable to give the honorable gentleman any information on the subject.

THE CASE OF THE EMILY ST. PIERRE.

Arguments relative to the restitution of the ship *Emily St. Pierre* to the Federal Government were being carried on *pro* and *con.*, in the columns of the Liverpool journals, and, while it was urged by some writers that the demand of the American Government for the restitution ought to be complied with, it was maintained by others that the demand could not be legally sustained.

The *Globe* thus argues:

"The real and only question bearing upon this demand of the American Government is: 'Did Capt. Wilson commit any crime which, under the treaties between this country and the United States, would render him liable to be given up, or his vessel to be restored to her captors?' It is very simple, and can be at once categorically answered, especially as the humanity with which the recapture was effected was scarcely less admirable than its gallantry. Capt. Wilson committed a simple act of rescue. We have, therefore, only to inquire whether a rescue is an offence which one country has a right to ask another country to aid it in punishing or remedying. Now, so far from being a crime, we find the great jurists speaking of rescue almost as a duty. A Chief Justice (Marshall) of the United States, has laid down that, in case of a capture with a small prize crew, it is not indeed the duty of the master to try and retake the ship, because he may, if unsuccessful, expose an innocent vessel to the condemnation which would be incurred by the act, but rescue is spoken of quite approvingly. The attempt is attended with risk, because, as Lord Stowell says, the neutral master thereby 'violates a duty imposed on him to go into court, and renders his ship and cargo liable to confiscation,' of course if he be unsuccessful. But the same great authority has settled the question of the non-criminality of a rescue in the clearest and most succinct manner. In the case of the *Dispatch* he defines a rescue as 'a delivery from force by force,'" and in that of *The Two Friends* he declares rescue to be "a meritorious act, but not a compulsory duty." It is impossible, therefore, to say that Capt. Wilson has committed any wrong for which his Government can lay hands upon him, or that the United States officers had at any time acquired such an interest in his ship as could give them a shred of justification for claiming her restoration to their hands. The case seems very analogous to one which sometimes becomes the subject of trial in our own Courts. If a debtor arrested by the Sheriff escapes from the officers and completes his rescue, he cannot be again arrested for the debt which, so far as he is concerned, is canceled. The only remedy left to the creditor is an action against the Sheriff for loss sustained by reason of the negligence of his officers. In this instance the *Emily St. Pierre* may be taken as representing the debtor (although the debt had yet to be pronounced fairly due,) Lieut. Stone, the Sheriff's officer, and the United States' Government the creditor. The remedy of the United States, therefore, would be against its own agent, and not against the escaped debtor. We know not on what grounds a claim so utterly unfounded can have been preferred; and if it be persevered with, we shall be curious to see the reasons by which American jurists will endeavor to give it substance.

EUROPEAN FORECASTINGS OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the London Times, May 24.

We have now an official report and other details of the events which preceded the capture of New-Orleans. Although the news lately received does not change the result, yet it places the surrender of the Confederate city in a light more creditable to the defenders. New-Orleans did not fall without a struggle. There was fighting, and, as it appears, very obstinate fighting, before the Federal gunboats made their way up the river. The expedition of Gen. Butler, powerful as it was in the number and character of the vessels, was met by a Confederate force not unworthy to cope with it. The Southerners, besides their forts, had gunboats, steam rams, iron-clad floating batteries, fire rafts and chains. With these, though doubtless of unskillful and hasty construction, they, contested during six days the progress of the enemy, but the gallantry of the Federals and the superiority of the Northern vessels at last prevailed, and the Confederate flotilla was destroyed. The surrender of New-Orleans after such a contest is divested of any approach. A city lying along a navigable river which is occupied by hostile gunboats, would only expose itself to a certain and needless destruction by affecting to resist. New-Orleans submitted, but, if the accounts received be correct, its fall has been followed by deeds which plainly show the fierce and resolute spirit of the Southern people. Those who denied the devotion of the Confederates to their cause, and who thought that the love of the dollar would prevail over every other, must in this case acknowledge that they underrated the exaltation of the public feeling. *It cannot now be doubted that wherever the Federals come they will be met as invaders with whom no terms are to be made.* The word has gone forth for the general destruction of property along the path of the enemy. No less than 11,000 bales of cotton are said to have been burnt at New-Orleans. It is further reported that all along the Mississippi preparations are made for a similar sacrifice, and that at the approach of the Federal fleet the people of the river towns were retreating inland, burning everything behind them.

Yet, though these things promise no speedy pacification, the Federal successes have been so important and rapid that we cannot wonder to see the people of the Northern States displaying, with a sincerity which cannot be doubted, their confidence in the coming victory of the Government. Men will speak, and shout, and parade, and even fight for a cause which in their hearts they believe to be desperate; but they will not willingly stake their substance on it. They will make sacrifices, but not commercial blunders; they will give, but not invest.

Every success brings to the people a new accession of confidence in the Government, and the general boast is that America, in addition to her grandeur in all other respects, is about to give to mankind the spectacle of one of the greatest and most easily-borne National debts in creation. Perhaps the idea that the Federal securities will be demanded as investments abroad when the war is over has something to do with their present buoyancy. Although, if we may judge by the temper this country has shown, hardly a dollar will be taken on this side the Atlantic, yet we can well imagine that the heated imagination of the Northern people sees visions of enthusiastic Englishmen pressing forward to buy all the stocks of the restored and invincible Union at a premium. They may think that if the North can bring the war to an end during the present Summer the United States will exist once more, with a debt which, though the largest ever contracted in the same period of time, will be not too burdensome for a country with such resources and with such a future before it. Suppose Jefferson Davis to be beaten before Richmond, and Beauregard in the West; suppose their armies to be driven into the Southern States, where it is difficult to keep large forces together; suppose the Federals, with the chief cities of the coast and the chief railroads in their possession, to be able to hold the South as a dependency, or, perhaps, to succeed in conciliating the alienated people,—then the Union will take its position among the indebted countries of the world, but as one where the indebtedness bears no alarming proportion to the numbers which have incurred it. But it must be remembered that at the lowest computation the debt of the North will amount to £200,000,000 sterling by the time the army is disbanded, the numerous contracts brought to a close, and all the astounding accounts of the war settled. Then there is the debt contracted by the Southern States, for which we must suppose the Federal Government or the individual States must remain liable if the Union is to be really restored. This will give over £300,000,000, requiring, with the cost of collection, some £30,000,000 sterling to be raised annually to meet the interest. *Unless this can be done at once and regularly, the whole fabric must collapse, and with it the credit which has supported the greatest war of our age.*

The military operations on which these financial schemes depend receive but little light from the last news that has reached us. All that we seem to learn is that Richmond is likely to be abandoned, and a stand made somewhere else. The fortunes of the South now evidently hang on the two armies which the Confederate President and Gen. Beauregard command. Never did we know less of the South than at this hour of defeat and calamity. But we have yet to learn that at the South the news has been considered so fatal to their cause. M. Mercier, who, it is said, has been on the best terms with the Washington Government since his visit to Richmond, and who, therefore, may be looked upon as by no means a partisan of the South, does not seem to have found in the capital of the Secessionists any disposition to submit. On the contrary, we learn—though, it is true, from Southern sources—that the armies of Jefferson Davis and Beauregard are being largely reinforced; and the friends of the South, both in America and England, tell us that every week will add to the strength of the Confederates. These, they say, indulging in the delusive hope that England and France would fight their battles for them, neglected to make preparations for war on a scale sufficiently large, and have thus been worsted by their enemies. But now we are assured every man is in arms, and every dollar is at the service of the State. From this we are to conclude that a stubborn defensive warfare, a campaign of positions, will be carried on by the skillful and desperate men who rule the Southern Confederation. It may be so, but certainly the progress of the North, though sometimes slow, has been hitherto sure; and, if place after place be abandoned, there must come a time when the rest will be hardly worth defending. *Of the future we can know little; it can only be said that the South has fanaticism and desperation to oppose to the superior numbers, wealth, and military appliances of the North, and that the contest may possibly rage with greater fury than ever during the next few weeks.*

A FRENCH VIEW.

The *Constitutionnel* devotes its first three columns to a consideration of the actual state of affairs in America. The article, which is in very prominent type, is signed by M. Paulin Limayrac. It does not deny that the capture of New-Orleans is a great victory for the North, but adds:

"What does this victory prove? Does it prove that the conquest of the South by force of arms is henceforth possible? Does it change the nature of things? Does it cancel distances? And, in the hearts of men determined to make a desperate resistance, will it engender submission to the victor? Cast a glance upon the map of that immense country, and then tell us whether, after as before the capture of New-Orleans, the North, advancing deep into the South, will not meet with the same insurmountable obstacles that England had to encounter at the time of the War of Independence—distances, climate, impossibility of procuring provisions, and an energetic people defending their homes? Such is, in fact, now the actual state of the question. The South defends its firesides. The most skillful paradoxes will not succeed in changing opinion upon this point, and the truth conveyed in the recent words of Mr. Gladstone: 'The North is fighting for supremacy; the South is fighting for its independence.'

Nearly the whole of the Atlantic coast, the Gulf of Mexico, and the banks of the Mississippi are in the power of the Federals. *Yet, considering everything, the Confederation of the South has rather progressed than fallen off since the 4th of March, 1861, if we estimate only the power of the States in square miles.* It is scarcely inclosed within its limits, and has under its flag the greater portion of the States which were neutral on the accession of Mr. Lincoln. Moreover, the army commanded by Beauregard, far from being dispersed or weakened, is increasing, gaining strength and preparing for proximate eventualities, according to plans which certainly exist, although they have not transpired. Thus, the *dénouement* by war is further off than ever, and those who advise the North to fight to the last without mercy or consideration, those who urge it to establish its sway on sanguinary ruins and devastation, are not aware of the sad future they would prepare for the whole of America if their counsels were followed. We entertain other ideas. *We never wished to see one of the belligerents crush the other.* Inspired by that wise and generous policy which, at the commencement of the war, offered its mediation, we never desired that, under the pretext of emancipating 4,000,000 of negroes, Slavery should be imposed on 6,000,000 of whites. Certainly, like our adversaries, at least as much as they do, we aspire to the emancipation of the slaves, but we wish for that emancipation by the progress of ideas and by the conciliation of interests, not by ruin and massacre!

The occupation of New-Orleans has not modified our sentiments and our ideas, no more than it has modified the nature of the struggle and advanced things in America."

THE NEW SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

From the London Times, May 20.

So cease, we hope, forever the defiant speeches of Washington politicians, *the roar of New-York mobs, the virulent articles of the Anti-British Press, the formal and studied bitterness of American Secretaries of State and American Ministers in London.* Whether the Stars and Stripes be destined to cover more or less of territory than of old is a matter hid in obscurity; but if this treaty be fairly executed there is one thing that it will not cover, and that is the seething mass of human flesh which the slave pirate crowds under his hatches. New-York must be content to lose a lucrative and romantic branch of commerce. Any day within the last twenty years there might have been pointed out in the streets of that enterprising city men whom everybody, from the Mayor to the porters on the wharves, knew to be professional slavers—men who had not been merely seduced once or twice in their lives by opportunity or the prospect of great gain to run a cargo of Africans through the blockading squadron, but who were constantly, and as a calling, engaged in the trade, and likely to remain in it till they died or made their fortunes. It was nothing that they had committed a score of times an offence which the laws of the Union visited with death; it was nothing that they were under the ban of their own and foreign countries, which had declared slave-trading to be piracy. They came and went, lounged and "liquored" like other folk, spent the money on which no one chose to detect the smell of African blood, and all but boasted of their adventures and their gains.

These things cannot but make us feel that in executing the slaver Capt. Gordon the other day, for a crime of which scores had been guilty, *the Government of President Lincoln was intent upon a political demonstration.* To hold over the South the fear of abolition is the obvious policy of Washington, and this fear will be best aroused by a show of decision in dealing with all questions relating to Slavery. Although the Southern States are not importers of Africans, whom the planters fear and dislike, and the breeders dread as competitors with the native-raised negroes; although there has been probably hardly a slave cargo landed at a Southern port during the present generation, yet there is just enough sympathy and just enough feeling of solidarity between South Carolina and Cuba to make the treaty with England felt as a blow by the South. It is a defeat of their party, and a triumph of the Abolitionists; it will make the Government appear in earnest, inasmuch as the President does not allow even international jealousy to dissuade him from giving English corvettes the right to bring-to American merchantmen, to board them, demand their papers, examine their stores and cargo and the arrangements of the ships, and, if dissatisfied, to take them into port for adjudication. Without wishing to detract from the merit of the concession which the United States Government has now made to us, we may say that the treaty has no little reference to the war which is now raging. Probably neither the President nor Mr. Seward would deny this. They would rather admit the fact, and declare that the sword of abolition suspended over the rebels is likely to be the chief instrument in bringing them to terms. *Mr. Seward, we believe, has been the principal mover in this matter, which originated entirely with the American Government.* The Treaty was proposed first in a less formal shape, and then, when Lord Lyons objected that it would be dangerous to act upon an informal agreement, it was drawn up as it now stands. *If Mr. Seward had desired to avert the danger of a British interference on the part of the South, he could not have hit upon a better expedient than to give the Liberal statesmen of this country, who have strong Anti-Slavery feelings, a treaty, the working of which will require not only peace, but cordiality, between the Governments.* With the respective ships-of-war boarding the respective merchantmen of the two nations, and with three mixed Courts of Justice sitting at Sierra Leone, the Cape, and New-York, each Power must use much forbearance and urbanity toward each other. *Let us hope that the concessions which the American Secretary has made to us will not be viewed with distrust by his countrymen.* The honor of the American flag is as safe in the hands of our naval officers as in those of Americans themselves, and we feel sure that Mr. Lincoln's Government will never have cause to regret the course into which humanity or policy has now directed it.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN A FAILURE.

An interesting debate took place in the House of Commons on the 21st ult., on the late experiments at Shoeburyness to test the power of projectiles, in the course of which the famous Armstrong gun was very severely criticised. Mr. Osborne said:

"I have reason to think that the House at this moment imagines that the experiments which took place on the 9th of this month established the success of the gigantic Armstrong gun of, which we have heard so much, in going through a section of the *Warrior*. *Now, it is but right that the House and the country should be put in possession of the real facts of the case.* This gun was, I believe, fired on the 9th with a charge of 40 pounds of powder at a part of the *Warrior*, which had been battered all through the Winter and Spring, and damaged by the shot of a 68 smooth-bore. Well, at this target two shots were fired, at 200 yards, under the most favorable circumstances for the gun, and, hitting the damaged part, they penetrated the 4½-inch plate and lodged in what is technically called the skin of the ship. They did not go through, and are still sticking where they lodged, notwithstanding that the experiment was represented by the Secretary for the Admiralty as perfectly successful. [Hear, hear.] Again, the gun was fired with a charge of 50 pounds of powder, and most extraordinary accounts appeared of the noble lord and others who were present climbing up the side of the target and congratulating each other on the circumstance that the shot had gone quite through it; but the fact is that it is still sticking in the skin of the ship. [Hear, hear.] Thus much for the experiments of the 9th of May. I now come to those which took place two or three days ago. One shot was fired last Tuesday. Did it go through the target? Not a bit of it, and with these facts before us it seems to me the public are justified in entertaining some doubt with regard to the great merits of this Armstrong gun. [Hear, hear.] Now it is a somewhat singular fact in the history of naval warfare that, *notwithstanding £3,000,000 of money have been spent on these Armstrong guns, the best gun you have at the present moment is your old 68 smooth-bore.* I ask the Chairman of the Iron-plate Committee, and other honorable gentlemen who are well informed on the subject, whether what I have stated is not the fact? Is not your 68-pounder the gun with which every seaman would wish to go to sea? *I very much suspect that your Armstrong gun will, after all, be discarded as an instrument of naval warfare.* I have stated facts to which I challenge contradiction. I know them to be facts. I do not know whether my honorable and gallant friend opposite, who wishes more experiments to be made at a greater distance, is aware—evidently the right honorable baronet, the Secretary of War, is not aware—that they began those experiments at 500 yards; that, so little impression was made at that distance, they reduced the range to 400 yards, and that they have now come down to 200 yards. [Hear, hear.] This being the case, I think it would be a waste of public money to go further with those experiments, which, after all, have been made under very questionable circumstances, because a gunner firing at a fixed object, with no one firing at him, does not afford the most conclusive mode of experiment in matters of this kind. ["Hear, hear," and a laugh.] Let us go into the approaching discussion as unprejudiced as possible. Let not the House and the country be led away by the idea that those experiments at Shoeburyness have proved that the Armstrong gun, with a charge of 50 pounds of powder, is able to throw a 150-pound shot through the side of the *Warrior*, which has up to this time resisted all such experiments. [Hear, hear.] I have been told that they fired three times to-day with this gun. In doing so I think the gunners showed the usual valor which distinguishes our countrymen, for they fired at a very considerable risk. I understand that a fissure has occurred in the gun; that, on turning it over the other day, it was found that in the part where the ball fixes in the powder, one of the coils had given way. This is the account that I have heard. I am glad this report is to be laid on the table of the House. The sooner the discussion comes on the better. I hope the Government will do their part, that the Secretary for War will come here well prepared, and that we shall do battle and abide by the result. [Hear, hear.]"

Sir J. Hay, having come from the scene of action, thought it right that he should say a few words on this subject. [Hear, hear.] He had also some little criticism to offer on the remarks made with respect to the Armstrong gun by the honorable member for Liskeard. The *Warrior* target was a section of the strongest part of the *Warrior*. It was constructed of wood and iron, the plates on the outside being 4½ inches in thickness. That target had been put to the severest tests in the experiments which had been conducted. Whether by happy accident, or as the result of the possession of better data than those on which the builders of other ships had gone, it so happened that those who constructed the *Warrior* had adopted the most satisfactory form of side for sustaining the effect of heavy projectiles. [Hear, hear.] Experiments had been made with a gun not rifled, but made on the Armstrong principle, from which 150-pound shot had been fired with a fifty-pound charge of powder. The target was first struck at a part which was supported in the rear by a piece of framework, which gave that portion of the section additional strength to what it would have in the ship. On the moment it was impossible to examine the target in the rear, and the appearance which it presented was that of being absolutely destroyed; but after taking down the supports it was manifest that *less damage had been inflicted on the internal skin than was supposed to have occurred.* [Hear, hear.] On a very recent occasion—Tuesday last, he thought—there was another experiment tried, in the presence of a large number of spectators, including several members of that and the other House of Parliament. A portion of the target about two feet square, which had not hitherto been hit, was fired at with a shot of 150 pounds, thrown with great velocity, the charge of powder being 50 pounds. The effect was perfectly clear. The armor plate was totally damaged; a great orifice was made in it, and the fragments were driven into the wooden backing and absorbed by it. [Hear, hear.] And he might say that the internal skin was bulged out, but the interior itself resisted the shot. [Hear.] A person leaning against the inside would have received a severe blow, but a person standing a short distance from the inside of the section *would not have received any injury.* [Hear, hear.] What he deduced from this was, that as at 200 yards they could not penetrate a ship like the *Warrior*, it was impossible that with such a gun as the one used in these experiments they could penetrate such a ship at 1,200 yards. [Hear, hear.] The gun in question was a very large one, constructed on the Armstrong principle, and as good a one as they were likely to have produced. It consisted of a series of coils, and at the fifth or sixth of these was the chamber in which the powder and shot were placed. A strengthening coil was placed at that part of the gun. On one occasion 90 pounds of powder were put in, and that quantity caused the charge to extend beyond the strengthening coil. The result of firing the gun under such circumstances was to cause an impression to be made on a coil next the one to which he had referred; but the gun had been fired three times since with a fifty-pound charge, and no further impression had been made on it, which showed that it was quite fit for service with that weight of charge. [Hear.]

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 23d were quiet but stationary—closing, however, firm at a slight improvement. Consols, 93⅜@93⅝.

At the Bank of England there was a rather full demand for discount at the increased rate, and in the open market there was also considerable activity. On the Stock Exchange advances were offered at 1½@2 ₱ cent.

The weekly Bank returns show a decrease in the bullion of £574,207, owing to the withdrawals for the Turkish loan. On the 23d, however, about £120,000 in gold was taken to the Bank.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1⅜d.; Dollars, 5s. 1⅜d.; Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

Saturday Evening, May 24.

Latest.—Consols firmer to-day; closing at 93½@⅝.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, May 24—P. M.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The market opened heavily, and when the accounts per *Persia* were known, some very low sales were made, particularly in Surats, at ⅛d.@1d. decline. On Monday the desire to sell out American increased, and on Tuesday the decline reached ⅜d.@1d. ₱ ℔. in all descriptions. On Wednesday, there was a good attendance of the Trade, but in consequence of the reports of the planters burning their Cotton, the reaction was nearly as rapid as the decline had been, which checked business, and the sales have since been only to a moderate extent. Prices closed fully ⅛d. ₱ ℔. lower for American than last Friday, about ½d.@¾d. for most kinds of Surats; at least ½d. for Brazil, and ¼d. for Egyptian. The sales of the week have been 33,880 bales, including 10,360 to speculators, and 3,320 to exporters. Yesterday, (Friday,) the business was computed at 4,000 bales, with a very quiet tone. The quotations are:

Fair Orleans	13¾d.	Middling Orleans	12¼d.
Fair Mobile	13⅜d.	Middling Mobile	12⅛d.
Fair Uplands	12⅞d.	Middling Uplands	12d.

The stock on hand is estimated at 378,950 bales, of 109,020 are American.

At sea from India, 190,000 bales.

Saturday—P. M.

Sales to-day, 2,000 bales including 500 on speculation and for export. The market is very flat and prices lower for inferior kinds, but steady for choice lots.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER

Keeps inactive, but prices are firmer and the tendency is toward a further advance. The irregularity at Liverpool excites a corresponding influence at Manchester.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report: Flour again easier, and prices nominal. Quotations 23s. 5d.@30s. Wheat very quiet and again in favor of buyers. Red Western 9s. 6d.@10s. 2d. Southern 10s. 6d. White Western 11s. 3d.@11s. 9d. Southern 11s. 9d.@12s. 3d. ₱ cental. Corn dull and again rather lower. Mixed 26s. 9d.@27s. White 31s. @32s. ₱ 480 ℔s.

Saturday—P. M.

The market is entirely without change. Business is very dull.

Provisions—The same authorities quote: Beef very dull and partially 2s. 6d. lower. Pork slow of sale at 50s.@55s. Bacon very dull and rather lower; prices range from 30s.@34s. Lard quiet but steady, at 40s.@43s. 6d. Tallow steady; Butchers' Association, 45s.

Produce—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes 1s. @2s. dearer; sales of Pots at 33s.@35s.; and Pearls at 33s., and higher prices asked. Resin—Common, a shade easier; sales at 13s. 6d.@13s. 9d. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, but firmly held at 75s. Sugars steady, but inanimate. Coffee quiet. Rice dull; Carolina, 31s. 6d.@37s. 6d. Olive Oil 10s.@20s. ₱ ton higher. Fish Oils quiet and unchanged. Linseed Oil is in good request at 40s. Petroleum Oil, 1s. 6d.@1s. 7d. ₱ gallon for refined, and £8@£10 ₱ ton for crude.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. report: The Corn market continues depressed, and Wheat is 1s.@2s. lower; White American, 56s.@58s.; Red, 50s.@55s.; Flour, 24s.@28s. Iron—Welsh dull; Bars and Rails, £5@£5 5s.; Scotch Pig, 52s.@52s. 3d. Sugars in good demand at full prices. Coffee quiet. Tea dull; Congou, 1s. Rice firm. Tallow quiet; Y. C. 46s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine in limited supply at 75s. for American in barrels. Linseed Cakes continue to decline; New-York in barrels £10. Fish Oils without improvement; Sperm £90@£92; Cod, 39s.@40s. Linseed Oil very scarce and in active inquiry at 39s.@39s. 6d.

American Securities.—Messrs. Baring Brothers say "The improvement in prices has brought forward sellers, and the purchases are chiefly confined to those which can be remitted to the United States. There is little variation from the last quotations."

Latest—Saturday Evening, May 24.—American securities better.

Illinois Central, 43½@42½ discount.
Eries, 34½@35½.

GLASGOW MARKET.

Messrs. John McCall & Co. report: "The market continues depressed for all articles of breadstuffs, and prices are easier. Extra State Flour 24s. 9d.@25s; Milwaukee Wheat, nominally 23s.@23s. 6d. per 240 ℔s.; Mixed Corn, 16s. 3d. per 280 ℔s.

VERY LATEST PER PERSIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

Madrid, Saturday, May 24.

It is stated that Gen. Prim will be authorized to return to Mexico as Spanish Ambassador. He will be instructed to present his credentials to only the constituted Power, and not to Juarez.

Paris, Saturday Evening.

The Bourse closed heavy; Rentes 70f. 30c.

Queenstown, Sunday—P. M.

The steamer *Southwick* arrived at Liverpool to-day, from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of cotton and resin.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales of the week, 4,750 bales; Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 161f.; *bas*, 155f. The market is irregular, with an upward tendency, and quotations are 3f.@1f. higher. Stock in port, 44,000 bales.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of Mr. Thurlow Weed.

INFORMAL RECEPTION AT THE ASTOR HOUSE—HIS VIEWS OF THE UNION CAUSE IN EUROPE.

Among the passengers by the *Persia* yesterday was Mr. Thurlow Weed, of the Albany *Evening Journal*, who has been designated by some of our cotemporaries on the other side of the water as the "Warwick" of the Northern States. How far this title may be applicable to the modest, retiring gentleman, who has for so many years filled so large a space in the annals of the history of our State, it is not for the reporter to say; but, that he bears his honors meekly, must be truly said and written. Mr. Weed, who went to Europe as a private citizen, returns to be crowned with municipal laurels, and honored with municipal attentions.

On the arrival of the *Persia*, yesterday, Mr. Weed was met first by his intimate personal friends, who had notice of his coming—Messrs. Dawson, James Davis, H. J. Hastings, J. E. Coulter and others—whose greeting was as informal as it was hearty. Alderman Smith, chairman of the joint committee appointed by the Common Council to tender to him the hospitalities of the City and a public reception, were then introduced, much to Mr. Weed's surprise, but in answer to the prepared speech of the Alderman, he simply thanked them for the great courtesy extended to him, as unexpected as it was unusual, and asked time to consider what action he should take upon the occasion.

Mr. Weed, accompanied by his friends and escorted by the committee, then proceeded to the Astor House, where breakfast was partaken of by the party, Alderman Smith presiding at the table.

During the course of the meal, national affairs were freely discussed, and Mr. Weed, speaking freely, and possibly not thinking how much weight his words would carry, remarked:

"The state of public sentiment abroad was far from gratifying. The French Government cherished no friendly sentiments towards us, and the people were little better. But Prince Napoleon was our most sincere, earnest friend, and lost no occasion to do us friendly offices.

The British Ministry was divided. Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell were adverse to us, other members of the Cabinet were warmly affected toward the North. The Queen, whenever she could say a word, always expressed the most decided sympathy with us. Prince Albert had always been the devoted friend of this country, and his last public act had been to modify a dispatch which the ministry had prepared to send to Lord Lyons.

The general unfriendly sentiment cherished toward us in the Old World, Mr. Weed attributed to the treacherous conduct of our diplomatic agents abroad. Full one-third of them had for years been engaged in preparing the public mind in Europe for the contemplated revolution, and a large number of Southern Congressmen had participated in the treason. We in America could have but an imperfect idea of the condition of popular sentiment on that Continent.

Dr. Russell was one of our best friends in England. He took every occasion to express his sympathy for the North. He spoke at the clubs, to members of Parliament, to everybody whom he encountered. He pronounced our army the finest in the world; the raw recruits were equal to veterans in other countries.

Capitalists were surprised most of all. Our country was dismembered, and its extinction threatened by civil war of monstrous proportions; yet we met all the expenses, and were able to continue to do so for ten years without recurrence to foreign contributions; and our funds had not depreciated since the breaking out of hostilities. There was no other country in the world capable of such a financial achievement. America was truly independent."

Mr. Weed, during the day, was called upon by many of our most prominent citizens, merchants, bankers and others, and left in the 5 o'clock boat for Albany, fully assured that his services in behalf of the great cause for which the nation is struggling, are not underrated. He will return to the City in the course of a few days, and will then receive at the Governor's Room the thousands who will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of paying him their personal respects.

Board of Aldermen.

COMPLIMENT TO THE LATE COLS. RIKER AND MILLER—TENDER OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY AND A PUBLIC RECEPTION TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES—A VETO—HONORS TO GEN. PRIM—THE ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.

At a meeting of this Board yesterday, the Committee on National Affairs were directed to make necessary arrangements for a suitable reception of the remains of the late Col. J. Lafayette Riker, of the Sixty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, who fell at the head of his regiment in the battle in front of Richmond, on Saturday last. The remains will arrive here to-day. The same committee were also directed to take charge of the funeral of Col. James Miller, of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, who fell in the same battle, on the arrival of his remains here. Both of the deceased Colonels were residents of this City.

Alderman Boole presented resolutions complimentary to Archbishop Hughes] for his services in behalf of the Government during his absence in Europe, and tendering him the freedom of the City and a public reception on his arrival home. Alderman Dayton objected to the resolutions on the ground that there was no evidence before the Board that the Archbishop had performed any services of the kind alluded to. He said he had the highest esteem for Bishop Hughes as a man and a citizen, but he thought the tender of the freedom of the City, in order to be of any value as a compliment, should only be made for distinguished services performed. Mr. Froment said that he questioned the propriety of the action proposed, as he did at the former meeting when similar resolutions were passed in reference to Thurlow Weed, but as the Board had passed the first resolutions, he did not see how they could well avoid passing the last. Alderman Boole declined to advocate his resolutions—it was unnecessary—but he called for a vote. The resolutions passed by a vote of 14 to 1.

A Message was received from the Mayor, (see official report,) vetoing the action of the Board in relation to giving a public reception to Thurlow Weed, on the ground that it involved an expenditure not authorized by the Charter. Ordered printed.

The resolutions of the other Board, tendering the freedom of the City to the Spanish General, Prim, and giving the use of the Governor's Room to the General to receive the public, was concurred in, and a Special Committee was appointed to carry out the same.

The ordinance for the relief of families of volunteers, as amended by the Councilmen, was taken up, and some of the amendments concurred in, and others were refused a concurrence and returned to the other Board.

The ordinance establishing the "St. Joseph's Hospital" for invalid soldiers, in Central Park, was taken up, and Alderman Froment offered amendments changing the name of the hospital to "The Soldiers' Hospital, and placing it under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, instead of the Sisters of Charity; and, instead of appropriating $80,000 for its maintenance, authorizing the Commissioners aforesaid to furnish the supplies in the usual way in which supplies are furnished to the other institutions under their charge. Alderman Froment held, as did also Alderman Dayton, that the appropriation of $80,000 made by the ordinance was a clear violation of the Charter. It was also urged that a provision of the ordinance making the Committee on National Affairs of the Board the auditors of the bills incurred in fitting up the hospital, was contrary to law, as giving said Committee executive powers, beside laying the whole thing open to the suspicion of jobbery. The amendments were rejected, only four members voting in their favor. The ordinance, as reported by the Committee on National Affairs, was adopted, by a vote of 11 to 3.

After some routine business, the Board adjourned to Monday next, at 1 P. M.

Chamber of Commerce.

THE ELECTION OF MR. J. AUSTIN STEVENS AS SECRETARY TO SUCCEED MR. HOMANS.

A stated meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at 1 P. M. Hon. Royal Phelps, First Vice-President, occupied the Chair, owing to the absence of the President, Pelatiah Perit, Esq., on account of ill health. Previous to the regular business, Mr. Phelps took occasion to return thanks to the Chamber for his seventh reëlection, to his friends for their support, and especially to Mr. A. A. Low for his personal defence, which was all the more acceptable on account of the issue of the secret circular, already noticed.

The following gentlemen were duly elected members of the Chamber: Stanton Blake, Marvelle W. Cooper, James Harper, Sidney P. Ingraham, Jr., Nehemiah Knight, John Serymser, Amedee H. Simonin, Washington R. Vermilye, Udolpho Wolfe.

Mr. Charles Marshall, on behalf of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances of the issue of a secret circular with reference to the last election of officers, made a report. The Committee had questioned Mr. Homans, who said that he did not issue the circular, and did not know who did issue it. Mr. Homans also informed the Committee substantially that he had endeavored to attend to his business without interfering with, or attempting to influence, the votes of members. The Committee did not think the answer of Mr. Homans "full or satisfactory."

After some parliamentary skirmishing, during which Mr. Gould raised the question that the office of Secretary was not legally vacant, the Chamber proceeded to ballot for Secretary. Mr. Bloodgood and Mr. Barstow spoke favorably for Mr. Homans. Mr. Thomas Tileston spoke of Mr. J. Austin Stevens in terms of the highest praise.

Mr. Sinclair Tousey raised the point of order that the Secretary held over, owing to the failure to elect on the appointed day. This point was debated at length by various gentlemen—except Mr. Tousey, who was ruled out of order by the Chair.

Mr. Tousey protested against the election, amid loud cries of "order."

The Chair decided, first, that Mr. Tousey's protest was too late to be received; second, that the Secretary would take notice of it; and third, that he would hold the question of the admissibility of the protest in abeyance.

The Chamber then proceeded to ballot for Secretary, with the following result: J. Austin Stevens, 36; J. Smith Homans, 27; J. Spencer Kirby, 5; Mr. Fachtman, 2; blank, 4.

Mr. J. Austin Stevens was thereupon declared duly elected Secretary for the ensuing year.

The Chamber then adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Way that Emigrants are Swindled.—Mary Riley, a poor Irish emigrant girl, arrived in this City not long since, on her way to her friends in the State of Ohio. She expected to find, upon her arrival here, either a ticket for a passage to her place of destination, or the money with which to defray her expenses thither—which her friends at the West had assured her should be here when she arrived from Europe. For a week or more she has been at Castle Garden, under the supervision of Mr. Casserly, the well-known agent of the Commissioners of Emigration. Yesterday morning, however, her money failed, and upon being questioned she frankly stated what her expectations were, and that she was only waiting for a letter from her sisters in Ohio, which would contain the necessary means to permit her to proceed onward. At the same time, she produced a letter that she had received about a week before at Castle Garden, and which she said she had been unable to read. Mr. Casserly read the letter, and from it he learned that a certificate for Mary's passage from New-York to her friends in Ohio had been sent. The letter was addressed to the care of Messrs. Knouth, Nachod & Kuhne, No. 28 Broad-street, and from them it had been sent to the girl at Castle Garden soon after her arrival in the City, but it contained no ticket or certificate of passage. Mr. Casserly at once dispatched Sergeant McPherson, of the Castle Garden Police, to the store of the above firm. He was referred to their confidential book-keeper. The latter individual, upon being presented with the letter in question, admitted that he had opened it. When asked what he had done with the ticket of certificate of passage that the letter contained, he became very impudent and abusive to the officer. After much delay, however, the certificate was produced from an out-of-the-way place, but the book-keeper would give no satisfaction whatever for having detained the document, or for having broken open the letter. Mr. Casserly, upon being informed of these facts, at once made application to the United States authorities to have the party dealt with according to law. The story was related at the United States District Attorney's office, and Mr. Andrews, the Assistant District-Attorney, immediately sent Deputy Marshals Peel and Hunt in pursuit of the book-keeper. The latter was brought up, and after hearing the statement of the accused, the Assistant District-Attorney concluded it was not a case wherein he had jurisdiction to act; he was also of the opinion that it was no violation of the United States law for a person to break open a letter addressed to his care for another. Mr. Casserly thought otherwise, and says he is determined to break up the system of swindling emigrants, that is at present practiced by various parties in this city, who, when an emigrant arrives in here bound to the Western States, will take every means in their power to sell them tickets, for which they get from 30 to 40 per cent. commission. This case will be investigated to-day in a Police Court.

Barnum's Infantile Exhibition—Third and Most Crowded Day.—Probably a more sultry day than yesterday has not in years been known. The world at large, however, moved as usual, and with it came the third day of the Baby-show. All the premium youngsters were on hand, and variously enjoyed themselves, tormented their attendants, and amused the visitors. One of the second premium boys, baby Green, named in honor of the late Col. Ellsworth, stretched himself out with remarkable skill in a patent baby-jumper, and slept steadily from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., preserving such unbroken quiet, that visitors were pleased to turn from the racket and squalling, the screaming and bawling of some of its neighbors, as would travelers seek shelter from a pitiless storm in the quiet retreat of a roadside inn. The premium children are well worth seeing; the dense crowd is well worth seeing; the benevolent countenance which Barnum occasionally exhibits at the door of his little office is likewise well worth seeing; and we have no doubt that if the weather proves fine to-day—that is, hot as Tophet, muggy as a London fog, and sticky as Spaulding's glue—there will be at least 20,000 people from here and hereabouts, eager to pay their little quarter, anxious to see all the big babies, and "dying" to see the little tiny bit of a one.

Fatal Accident at the Greenpoint Ferry.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Ranney, upon the body of Louis Meyer, a German, aged 21 years, who died by reason of injuries received on the 13th inst., at the Greenpoint Ferry. While Meyer was waiting for the arrival of the boat, his horse became unmanageable, and backed off the bridge, into the water, carrying the deceased down also. The horse was drowned, but Meyer was rescued soon after, very much injured. He died yesterday at No. 314 Pearl-street. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

Postponement of the Regatta.—The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed on account of the unfavorable weather. The strong northeaster which prevailed was deemed too much for the smaller boats. The old salts and the owners of the big yachts were, however, much disappointed, as were, likewise, all the ladies who had prepared for a delightful day's amusement. The regatta will come off to-day.

Sick and Wounded Pennsylvania Soldiers.—The Governor of Pennsylvania has commissioned Dr. William Camac, of Philadelphia, to attend to all sick, wounded and discharged Pennsylvania soldiers who may arrive at this port. They will be forwarded, on their arrival, to their homes, except such as are in need of hospital treatment. Dr. Camac is stopping at the Brevoort House.

New Boat to Glen Cove.—The steamboat *Jesse Hoyt*, recently built to run on the Hudson, has been purchased by the Long Island Steamboat Company, and commenced her regular trips yesterday to Glen Cove and Roslyn. She is named after Mr. Hoyt, a prominent dealer in grain of this City. The fixtures and furnishing are such as will add much to the comfort of passengers traveling on her route.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday, June 5, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President.

Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of the pastor of St. Lawrence's Church, for a donation sufficient to pay an assistant.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of property owners, to have Seventy-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, regulated, &c.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Dayton—

Whereas, Col. James Miller, a veteran of the Mexican War, commanding in the present war the Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, fell, while gallantly leading on his regiment in the battle of the Seven Pines, near Richmond, on Sunday morning, the 1st day of June, inst.; and

Whereas, Col. Miller was a resident of the City of New-York, and was called to a command in our sister State of Pennsylvania by his former companions in arms; and

Whereas, The City of New-York cherishes with pride the memory of her sons fallen in battle, and mourns their loss with the deepest grief; therefore,

Resolved, If the Board of Councilmen concur, that the Common Council tender their sympathy and condolence to the widow and family of Col. Miller in their bereavement: and further

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on National Affairs take charge of the funeral obsequies of Col. Miller, and that the Common Council will attend his funeral.

Resolved, That a duly authenticated copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Johnson & Moneghan to have a stand in front of the Post-office, said stand not to take up more than eighteen inches of sidewalk, and at the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby directed to cause all the necessary repairs to the pier foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, to be made forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips.

Subsequently reconsidered and adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That permission be granted to Thomas Gilmartin to erect a wooden awning on bulkhead of Burling-slip, between Piers 20 and 21, East River, for the convenience of fruit vessels landing their cargoes there during the warm weather, provided it does not interfere with the rights of lessees of said pier.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to remove the lamp-post in front of No. 31 Broad-street, and to reset the same about fifteen feet further east.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be requested to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the remains of Col. J. Lafayette Riker, of the Sixty-second Regiment, New-York Volunteers, (Anderson Zouaves,) who was killed while nobly fighting at the head of his Regiment, at the late engagement on the banks of the Chickahominy.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a new truck for the use of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, His Grace John Hughes, Archbishop of the Diocese of New-York, at a period in the history of our country when further progress on its onward march to greatness was declared arrested, its character for enlightenment, liberality, and all the other virtues possessed by the great people and Government of the Republic were misrepresented and perverted, and the judgment of foreign nations biased against it by the malignant tongue of rebellion, speaking through its agents and emissaries accredited by the rebellious States at almost every Court in Christendom, did proceed to Europe, as is believed, in a semi-official capacity, and by his eloquent advocacy of the cause of civil and religious liberty, as guaranteed to all by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and his earnest, devoted and patriotic, yet intelligent, persuasive and convincing arguments in behalf of the principles for which the free, liberal and enlightened Government of the United States was contending against this most infamous, causeless, and at the same time gigantic, rebellion ever recorded in the history of the world, rendered that Government and the country an important, nay, almost invaluable service, particularly at the Courts of France and Rome; and it is but fitting and proper that, in view of such patriotic services and devotion to the country of his adoption, rendered by one so eminent for his piety, and regarded in a measure as being removed by his holy calling from all active participation in the temporal affairs of the world, should be recognized and acknowledged by the authorities of this the City of his residence, and the scene of his spiritual ministrations for more than a quarter of a century, and to which, after a limited absence, he is now about to return, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York, in view of the distinguished and patriotic services rendered by His Grace, Archbishop Hughes, in behalf of the General Government while on a visit to Europe, and particularly at the Courts of France and Rome, do hereby tender him their thanks, and through them the thanks of their constituents, the inhabitants of the City of New-York; and be it therefore

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council be, and hereby is directed, to await upon Archbishop Hughes, upon his arrival in the City, and tender to him the hospitalities and freedom of the City, and if compatible with his wishes, make the necessary arrangements for greeting with a public reception.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed, to act with a similar Committee of the Board of Councilmen, to make the necessary arrangements to celebrate the coming anniversary of our National Independence.

Resolved, That the sum of $—— be and is hereby appropriated to carry the foregoing resolution into effect.

Which were laid over.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to Henry Glosser to place a small photographer's show-case on the sidewalk in front of No. 829 Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, this permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to extend sewer in Twenty-third-street to the exterior line.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a basin and culvert on northwest corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Second-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying bill of *Evening Post* newspaper for advertising for Committees during the year 1861.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of making an appropriation to the Blind Mechanics' Association.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of paving North Moore-street with trap block pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of paving Thirteenth-street, from Fifth-avenue to University-place; also, University-place, from Thirteenth to Eleventh-streets; also, Eleventh-street, from University-place to Broadway, with trap block pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of digging a well, and placing a pump therein, in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of fencing vacant lots in One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, relative to the arrival of Gen. Prim of Spain.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a copy of an inquiry representing the rescue of the United States transport steamer *Governor* by United States frigate *Sabine*, by Capt. Ringgold.

Communication ordered on file and inquiry accepted.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following veto was read from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution extending the hospitalities of this City to Thurlow Weed, Esq.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862. }

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen: I return, without my approval, the preamble and resolutions tendering to Mr. Thurlow Weed the freedom of the City, and instructing the Committee on National Affairs "to take such steps as may be proper to extend to him the hospitalities of the City on his arrival here, and extend to him a public reception."

The ceremonies and ovation contemplated by this resolution necessarily involve the expenditure of public money. All doubt on this point is removed by the rejection of an amendment to the resolution, offered in the Board of Councilmen, providing that no expense should be incurred thereby.

Such being the character of the resolution, the City Charter requires that it shall receive the votes of three-fourths of all the members elected to each branch of the Common Council. Section forty-two of that instrument is in these words: "No money shall be expended by the Corporation for any celebration, procession, or entertainment of any kind, or on any occasion, unless by the votes of three-fourths of all the members elected to each Board of the Common Council."

On examination of the official proceedings of the Common Council, I find that this resolution failed to receive the vote required by this section, and is, therefore, clearly illegal.

Candor requires me to add that if this insuperable objection to the resolution had not existed, there are others which would have constrained me to withhold my approval.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, and directed to be printed at length in the Minutes, and published in all newspapers employed by the Corporation.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that the hospitalities of the City be extended to Gen. Prim, and a Special Committee appointed to wait upon him and tender him the use of the Governor's Room, for the purpose of receiving such friends and citizens as may desire it.

Alderman Farley moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the following, viz.:

"That the Committee on Law Department of this Board be appointed a Special Committee to take him in charge."

Alderman Boole moved to amend the proposed amendment by making it read that the President be requested to appoint the Committee on Law a Special Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen to carry such resolution into effect.

Which was accepted by Alderman Farley.

The amendment was then put and lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Reed, Chipp, Boole, Allen, Farley—6.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Ottiwell, Froment—9.

And the resolution was then concurred in.

2. Resolution permitting James Thompson to keep his paper-stand on Market-slip at Cherry-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

3. Resolution directing the Comptroller to pay for the removal of the track of the Ninth-avenue Railroad, in case the Company refuse to comply with the resolution directing them to take up their rails.

Which was concurred in.

4. Resolution directing the Croton Department to lay mains in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from First-avenue to Second-avenue.

Which was concurred in.

5. Communication from the Comptroller relative to an additional appropriation to complete the Fourth District Police Court-house.

Which was laid over.

6. Report of Committee on National Affairs, with an ordinance providing for the relief of the families of the volunteers.

Which was amended by the Board of Aldermen, and as amended adopted, May 22, 1862.

By Board of Councilmen, June 2, 1862, amended and adopted.

The first amendment of the Board of Councilmen was by striking out section 6, as adopted by the Board of Aldermen, and substituting therefor the following, viz:

Section 6. The Assistant Treasurers shall pay over the moneys placed in their hands for that purpose only to persons presenting orders, signed by a majority of members of the Committee acting for the Ward in their respective districts: said Committee shall consist of four members each, including the Aldermen and Councilmen acting for the several Wards on the 1st day of February, 1862, together with a citizen or citizens to be appointed by the Comptroller and City Chamberlain, which citizens must be residents of the Ward for which they are to act, except for the purpose of this ordinance the Second and Third Wards shall be deemed and treated as belonging to and forming part of the First Ward.

Alderman Hall moved that the Board non-concur in the above amendment of the Board of Councilmen, and that the section originally adopted by the Board of Aldermen be amended by striking therefrom the words following, to wit: "four members each, including," and "together with a citizen or citizens, to be appointed by the Comptroller and City Chamberlain," and adding between the words "Councilmen" and "as acting," the words following to wit: "and such citizens."

Which was lost.

Alderman Boole moved that in regard to said amendment the Board of Aldermen do non-concur with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

The second amendment was to Section Sixteen, reducing the salary of the Interpreters from Forty dollars to Thirty-six dollars per month each.

Without action over the second amendment.

Alderman Farley moved that a Committee of Conference be appointed on the part of this Board, and a similar Committee asked on the part of the Board of Councilmen, and the ordinance referred to said Conference Committee.

Which was carried.

The President thereupon appointed Aldermen Mitchell, Boole and Jeremiah such Committee of Conference on the part of the Borad of Aldermen.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Froment moved that the Board take up and consider the special order of business, being the report of the Committee on National Affairs, with resolutions, and an ordinance organizing the St. Joseph's Hospital, and making an appropriation therefor.

Alderman Froment moved to amend the first and second resolutions by adding thereto after the word "accept," the words following, to wit: "in case the Common Council adopt the accompanying ordinance."

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved that the resolutions as amended be adopted.

Which was carried.

The Board then proceeded to the consideration of the ordinance attached to said report.

Section One having been read,

Alderman Dayton moved to amend the same by striking therefrom the words following, to wit: "in anticipation of the revenues of the City."

No action.

Alderman Froment moved to amend the entire ordinance in the following particulars, viz.:

Section 2. To strike out in the sixth line "St. Joseph's" and insert "soldiers."

Also, to strike out in the seventh line "Sisters of Charity," and insert "Commissioners of Charity and Correction."

Section 3. To strike out in the first line "St. Joseph's," and insert "soldiers."

Also, to strike out in the third line "Sisters of Charity," and insert "Commissioners."

Also, to strike out in the seventh line all after the word "charge," and insert "The Comptroller be and is hereby authorized to pay all bills audited by said Commissioners, out of the appropriation made for that purpose by the first section of the ordinance."

Sections 4 and 5. To strike out both sections.

Section 6. To strike out in the seventh line "St. Joseph's," and insert "soldiers"

Section 7. To strike out the whole section and insert, "quarterly reports shall be made by said Commissioners to the Common Council, containing the names of the patients, the regiments and company to which they were attached, and such other information as in their judgment may be deemed necessary or advisable."

Section 8. To strike out the whole section.

Which amendments were lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Dayton, Jeremiah, Ottiwell, Froment—4.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Farley—11.

Alderman Dayton moved to amend the entire ordinance by striking out the words "St. Joseph," wherever it occurs, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "soldiers."

The President decided said motion to be out of order, on the ground that it was in substance the same as one of the amendments proposed by Alderman Froment, which had been voted down.

Alderman Dayton appealed from such decision of the Chair.

The President put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Allen, Froment—4.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the ordinance as reported by the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Jeremiah, Froment—3.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Smith moved that the Board proceed to the consideration of papers heretofore laid over.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Roads to lay crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at the intersection of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and in Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets and the intersection of Sixth-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Roads to lay crosswalk in Ninth-avenue and the intersecting streets, from Fifty-third to Sixty-third-street.

Alderman Allen moved to amend by providing that the crosswalks be four feet wide.

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—11.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, to change the grade of Sixty-fifth-street and Sixty-sixth-street, between the Tenth-avenue and the exterior line of bulkhead on the Hudson River and the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-seventh streets, &c.

Alderman Farley moved that the same be laid over.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Boole, Farley—3.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Allen, Froment—8.

The same was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Streets to regulate and repave Canal-street, from Centre to Broadway.

Alderman Hall moved to amend by inserting "that the property owners pay one-half of the cost thereof."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Roads to regulate, grade, &c., Sixtieth-street, between Eighth-street and Broadway.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley—13.

Communication from Andrew V. Stout, with resolution to pay the allotment commission for money expended, &c.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley—12.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

Report of Committee on Taxes to donate to the New-York Juvenile Asylum seven hundred and fifty-three dollars to pay taxes in arrears on former House of Reception in Thirteenth-street.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Roads, with an ordinance to pave Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street, with trap block pavement.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, with an ordinance to pave Third-avenue from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth-street.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution to pay John H. Ellis for excess of inspection fees for the work of regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-sixth-street from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution to curb and gutter, flag, &c., Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third streets.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, recommending the adoption of an ordinance to build a sewer in Hudson-street, from Vestry to near Laight-street.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Fire Department with resolution, designating the house recently occupied by Hose Company No. 56, in Theatre-alley, as a depôt for wood and coal, to supply the steam fire engines doing duty in the lower fire districts, and appointing a suitable person, to remain both night and day, to superintend, whose compensation shall be fixed at the sum not to exceed $800 per annum, such compensation to date from January 1, 1862.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen May 5, 1862.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen May 26, 1862.

Amended by striking out the words "to date from January 1, 1862."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell and Farley—13.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stands adjourned until Monday next, the 9th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 316, 304, 213, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 337, 338, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4535, 4685, 5177, 5641, 6731, 6899, 7067, 7243, 7263, 7367, 7403, 7463, 7521, 7523, 7573, 7609½, 7611, 7635, 7639, 7679, 7681, 7691, 7771, 7783, 7793, 7813, 7825, 7829½, 7835, 7839, 7847, 7579, 7623, 7115, 7644½. *Part II.*—Nos. 2310, 3234, 4056, 4288, 4608, 4814, 5110, 5182, 5402, 5712, 5808½, 6410, 6798, 6834, 6888, 7096, 7188, 7204, 7242, 7300, 7360, 7412, 7484, 7574, 7594½, 7604½, 7622, 7660, 7666, 7700, 7730, 7772, 7806, 7816, 7832, 7834, 7220.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 987, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381 2383, 2387, 2389, 2391. *Part II.*—Nos. 2262, 1840, 978, 658, 3556, 148, 1644, 1034, 294, 1238, 2770, 1348.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1100, 1009, 1092, 1094, 410, 955, 736, 1058, 780, 105, 462, 466, 468, 470, 471. *Part II.*—Nos. 759, 1135, 1136, 1138, 811, 1140, 1141, 1143, 1144, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1152.

Interesting Prize Decision.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Ship Cheshire and Her Cargo.*—The United States ship-of-war *Augusta* captured this vessel at sea, off the harbor of Savannah, Dec. 6, 1861. She and her cargo were sent by the captors to this port, and were here libeled, Dec. 23, for condemnation as prize of war. On Jan. 17, 1862, Joseph Battersly intervened as a neutral and British subject, by Thomas Stone, who represents himself to be a passenger on the ship and her supercago for the voyage. Joseph Battersly also alleges that he is part owner of the cargo.

William Battersly interposes a claim in the same manner as part owner of the cargo, and the two claimants aver in their claims that the entire cargo was the property of their firm of J. & W. Battersly, British subjects, and residents of Manchester, England. The test oath to both claims is attested by said Stone. To the claim was annexed, by way of plea in bar or avoidance, various allegations and statements sworn to also by Stone, which are wholly aside of and irrelevant to the issue in preparatory and on the merits.

On Feb. 8, 1862, both claimants interposed conjointly, by James Craig, Master of the ship, and through the same proctor as before, a further claim, Joseph Battersly as sole owner of the vessel and part owner of the cargo, and William, singly, as part owner of the cargo, and the two as a mercantile firm and owners of the entire cargo. And in this claim is reiterated the substance of the first claim amplified by renewed averments and charges of tortious and culpable acts committed by the captors toward the vessel and cargo and upon the person of her officers and crew, connected with and after the capture.

To this mode of pleading their claim is added, on behalf of the claimants, a prolonged protest in the name of the Master, mate and three of the seamen of the vessel, setting forth broad denials of the lawfulness of the arrest of the vessel and cargo, and grave charges of misconduct on the part of the captors in the capture made, and in the treatment of the property and crew seized.

The legality and propriety of this method of defence, in point of practice or pleading, was strongly debated on the hearing of the cause; but the Court having already adjudged in a similar case—that of the *Empress*—that such method of proceeding is irregular in making opposition to the primary hearing on the question of prize, that decision will govern this case, and the reasons leading to it need not be repeated here. All statements embraced in the collateral protests or depositions will accordingly be excluded from this suit, as composing no part of the subject matter on trial.

The charge upon which this capture is sought to be maintained is, that the vessel and cargo, purporting to be neutral and English property, was fitted out in Liverpool and dispatched thence on a voyage to Savannah, Ga., the owners of the vessel and cargo, and the officers and crew of the vessel, knowing that port to be in an efficient state of blockade, for the purpose and with intent to break that blockade.

The merits of the defence insisted upon in behalf of the claimants are, that the vessel and cargo are *bona fide* the property of neutrals, and that the voyage in question was honestly set on foot on their behalf, without any purpose to violate the blockade in question, and that they, in fact, were ignorant that the blockade was still in force, and that, in order to avoid all misapprehension or mistake in that respect the present voyage was planned, and carefully prosecuted under the precaution that the vessel should sail from Liverpool first to the vicinity of Savannah, and there to inquire and ascertain if the port was under blockade on her arrival, and if not so, then make that place her port of destination and there deliver her cargo; but should the port be under blockade, then the destination of the ship and cargo should be the English port of Nassau, New-Providence. And it is insisted that such course of proceeding was carefully and truly followed and adhered to by the claimants and their agents; nevertheless that the vessel and cargo were captured by the libelants on her arrival off the port of Savannah, without any warning being indorsed on the ship's register, or any direct previous notice given to her master or crew that the port was under blockade.

The stress of this contestation rests upon two propositions, on which the parties are at issue.

1. Was the voyage in question made in a neutral vessel, *bona fide*, with a neutral cargo, or was the nationality of the vessel and cargo simulated only; and was the object of the vessel, on its approach to Savannah, limited to an honest inquiry into the continuance of a known prior blockade, or was the attempt set on foot to violate the blockade previous to the vessel's speaking or being spoken to off that harbor, or without having made an upright effort to ascertain if the blockade was still maintained there?

2. With the knowledge possessed by the vessel, her master and the owners of the cargo, and with the lading she carried, could she, on the facts in proof, lawfully go to the port of Savannah to inquire into its state of blockade?

1. The *primâ facie* evidence of the neutral ownership of the vessel and cargo derived from the ship's papers and the testimony given by the master and supercargo on their examination *in preparatorio*, is open to serious distrust. The vessel was of American build. She had been employed in the trade between Savannah and Liverpool certainly the voyage directly preceding this one on which she was arrested, and there is fair ground of presumption that her business had been substantially, if not entirely, under the control of the present claimants from the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, and that, instead of both claimants being resident citizens of Manchester, England, one of them, at the commencement of the war was and ever since has been domiciled in Savannah, and engaged there in conducting the trade in this vessel between those ports, with full knowledge of the state of war between the Confederate States and the United States, and of the imposition of the blockade of the port of Savannah and its efficiency at the time, and ever since the preceding voyage of the vessel was undertaken from Savannah, and that she knowingly at that time evaded such blockade, and transported from that port a cargo, the produce of the place, and laden there for Liverpool, and that the claimant domiciled there, knowing these facts, participated in the adventure. The American name of the vessel was the *Monterey*. No documentary proof is given of the transfer of her title, except the English Registry at Liverpool, on Aug. 30, 1861. No proof is furnished of a consideration paid or transfer by bill of sale.

Stone testifies that the vessel was owned by Joseph Battersly; he thinks the bill of sale was given in Savannah by Brigham and Baldwin or by their agents, and he thinks "it was some time last Winter on the passage from Liverpool to Savannah. They bought her to arrive. I think that is the way the ship was bought." He had previously said: "I knew Mr. Battersly was the owner by the register and I have heard him say that he was." The integrity of the sale and purchase of the vessel is made to depend essentially upon the testimony of this witness and his relation to the subject matter deserves special attention. He says he was an Englishman by birth, but the last thirteen years has resided in Williamsburgh, N. Y., and has a family residing there, and is an American citizen. He was on board at the capture, 9 or 10 miles from Tybee, but does not know why she was taken. She belongs to Joseph Battersly, of Manchester, England. The Master, he thinks, was appointed by Battersly in Liverpool, where he took possession of her in September or October last. The vessel's company, when she was captured, consisted of seventeen persons, but Stone did not belong to the vessel's company, "and had no part, share, or interest, in the vessel or cargo." He says the vessel sailed from Liverpool to Savannah some time the previous Winter, with a cargo of salt, and some time in May last went back to Liverpool, returning in October with the cargo which was captured on board of her. He does "not know who owned the cargo. It was shipped by Charles Hill, of Liverpool," and he supposes "the shipper would have owned the cargo when it arrived." The Batterslys "are Englishmen by birth; I reside with their families in England; they have always resided in England;" and he says that he has thus "stated all that he knows or believes relative to the true property or destination of the vessel and cargo." These formal and solemn interrogatories were replied to on oath by the witness on Jan. 17, 1862. In the test oath to the averments of the claim put on file for the claimants by him, on the same day, he qualifies himself for representing understandingly the real ownership of the vessel and cargo by the assertion that he has "been in the employ of the claimants, Joseph and William Battersly, upwards of four years, and that he was a passenger on board the ship *Cheshire*, and supercargo on the voyage on which she was captured, and makes the test oath and testifies to the verity of the above claim."

It is a singular incongruity that the witness should in the capacity of a long acquaintanceship with and residence in the families of the claimants in England, and as supercargo of the voyage, be enabled to depose to the claim "that all the cargo was owned by the claimants," and on his examination *in preparatorio* testify that he had no knowledge of their having title to the cargo, but supposed it would on its arrival belong to the shipper, Hill. There is, however, a graver imputation against the reliability of the witness than would be merely implied from his want of consistency in the statement of his knowledge of participation in the matters inquired about.

George Thornton, one of the crew, named on the shipping articles as a native of London and a resident of Liverpool, examined *in preparatorio*, testified that he was shipped on the vessel in Liverpool, in September, 1861, by Capt. Stone, with the rest of the crew. He says Craig was nominal Captain of the vessel during the voyage, but Stone was her actual master, shipped the crew, and commanded her on the voyage. Stone told the witness he was a citizen of the United States, his family residing at Williamsburgh, N. Y., but he had been himself a resident of Savannah. He was there engaged by Mr. Battersly to take command of the vessel in Liverpool for this voyage back to Savannah, with intent to run the blockade on her return to Savannah, and that he (Stone) had resided several years at Savannah, where Battersly also lived and carried on business. The witness has known Stone since September, 1861, when both joined the vessel on this voyage; all the crew were hired by Stone who took possession of the vessel from Capt. Norton at Liverpool in September, 1861. He says Capt. Stone has told him since their capture and arrival in New-York that he owned the vessel and had an interest in the cargo. He heard Stone tell Craig that the vessel ran the blockade of Savannah on the preceding voyage when commanded by Capt. Norton, under the name of the *Monterey*, of Savannah. Stone has told him the vessel and cargo were owned by him and Mr. Battersly, and so far as the witness knows, both have always belonged to them. Battersly lives in Savannah and Stone used to reside there, but witness does not know for how long a time. The cargo was to be delivered in Savannah to Mr. Battersly who resided there as did Stone. They are citizens of the United States. All on board knew of the blockade.

He further asserts expressly his knowledge of an attempt by the vessel to run the blockade on the night before she was captured, as the lights were all extinguished, but having failed to find water deep enough, she was put about, and stood out to sea until 10 A. M., when she again stood for the port of Savannah, and got within seven miles of Tybee Island when she was captured. The Captain said if he could have got under the guns of Fort Pulaski he should have been safe. He was intoxicated that morning. Witness had heard Stone say the cargo cost about $30,000, and that if he had been able to get into the blockaded port he would have realized $250,000.

The testimony of Thornton conflicts in vital statements so directly with the assertions of Stone as, if credible, to neutralize the whole evidence of the latter, and deprive it of all title to reliance as a vindication of the integrity of the claim. The strange disaccord of Stone's own oaths in relation to the ownership of the cargo gives strong support to the evidence of Thornton, impeaching his testimony. There are also facts outside of the testimony of the two witnesses, tending to corroborate the evidence of Thornton against the representations of Stone in regard to the actual attempt to violate the blockade previous to the capture. Thornton says that an attempt to evade the blockade was made by the ship the night before her seizure, which failed for want of sufficient depth of water. Stone says the *Cheshire* lay off the port of Savannah two days. She tried to speak three or four vessels, but could not. The entry in the log-book is: "Thursday, Dec. 5, 8 A. M., hove the ship to, Tybee bearing northwest, distant about 12 miles." The entry on Friday is: "Moderate breeze and clear weather; tacking ship off and on, off Tybee; 3 P.M., furled the courses and stood off shore; 2 A.M., wore ship on shore, tacking ship as occasion required." On Saturday, "at 12 M. a United States steamer hove in sight; wore ship in shore to endeavor to speak her; hove to on the starboard tack; spoke the steamer, who sent a boat alongside with a prize crew, and took the Captain on board; 2 P. M., the Captain was sent on board the steamer, men clewed up and furled sails, and steamer took ship in tow."

From this log it appears that the ship, after standing off shore at 3 P. M., wore on shore in the night previous to her capture, tacking as occasion required. The information communicated by the log is obscure and imperfect as to the positive acts done by the ship in such advance on the shore, yet it places her in position to make the effort to evade the blockade, which Thornton testifies was attempted, and confirms his evidence that no honest effort was made by the ship during her voyage to ascertain whether the blockade had been removed from the port of Savannah, and that the adventure had been conducted from its commencement to the seizure of the ship and cargo, with full knowledge of the existence and efficiency of the blockade, and a fixed design to break it. This result would be conclusive in respect to all the rights and interests of the claimants, so far as they depend for support upon the testimony of Stone.

Regarding Stone to have been discredited as a witness, and his testimony to be displaced in the case when not sustained by extraneous evidence, the ulterior question arises whether the evidence before the Court shows that the vessel was engaged in a culpable enterprise, and is lawful prize upon other considerations.

First, then, upon the assumption that the vessel and cargo were neutral property, destined from one neutral port to another, was her act in approaching the port of Savannah justifiable, the owners of the property and master of the ship knowing when the voyage of the ship was undertaken that Savannah was in a state of efficient blockade?

The act is defended, on the part of the claimants, on the ground that the direction of the ship to Savannah was not a fixed plan of her voyage, except upon a well guarded condition that she found, on inquiry there, that the blockade had been raised, and the port was legally open to her reception. The ship's papers, however, disclose no such contingent purpose. She is documented simply for a voyage to Nassau, or Halifax, and back to a port in Europe; and if full credit had been given to them, she could have gone as near to blockaded ports as she chose, without exposure to condemnation, if she had not on the spot manifested a purpose to enter them.

It would not be enough that the master held in mental reservation a purpose, or had secret instructions not to go into a port he knew had been under blockade, except in case on arriving here he should find the blockade had been discontinued. Nor would the prize law protect him in hovering round the entrance of a blockaded port with his ship documented for a different one, when no outward facts appeared authorizing him to suppose that its former condition had been changed. Sir Wm. Scott reprehends, as an undue and fraudulent concealment in the ship's papers, to represent her destination to be absolute to one port, if it was at all a question whether the ship might not go to another, a port of the enemy. (The *Carolina*, 3 Ch. Rob., 65, and the *Margaretha Charlotte*, ibid., notes.) Dr. Lushington says that a ship's papers should show she was destined to a blockaded port, if the blockade should be raised on her arrival, and if not, to what other port. And where an excuse is set up that the vessel approached a blockaded port to make inquiry, it must be clearly proved, by evidence perfectly satisfactory to the judgment of the Court, that she was ignorant of the fact. (The *Union*, 1 Spink Prize Cases, 164.)

In the case of the *Delta* in this Court, and in that of the *Revere* in the United States District Court in Massachusetts, the question in regard to the right of a neutral vessel, knowing an enemy's port to be blockaded when the voyage is set on foot, to approach it under the assertion that she does so to inquire and ascertain if the blockade has been discontinued, was considered upon the authorities, and determined against the claim set up by the vessels, on the ground that the law inhibited a neutral assuming for such cause a position so liable to lead to frauds and prejudice to the rights of belligerents, without the fullest evidence of fairness and honesty attending the whole transaction.

For both these causes—(1.) Because the papers of the vessel in this case were palpably prepared to conceal and misrepresent the true purpose of the voyage, and (2.) because the pretence of making the port of Savannah with an honest intent to inquire if she might lawfully enter it at the time, was delusive, and used with design to defraud the captors' rights under the law of nations, I hold the vessel and cargo lawful prize in this suit, and direct that judgment of condemnation and forfeiture be pronounced against both vessel and cargo.

For the United States, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Woodford; for captors, Mr. Upton; for claimants, Mr. Edwards.

Statute of Frauds—When Defendant not Liable for Debt of a Third Person.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Knox vs. *Nutt.*—The plaintiff, a hatter, employed defendant as clerk, who agreed to pay for all the hats his friends purchased, if there was a failure on their part.

The Court below held the case within the statute of frauds and rendered judgment for defendant. The General Term now affirmed the decision.

Damage to a Kitchen's Furniture.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

George H. Kitchen, et al. vs. *William C. Miller.*—The plaintiffs who occupied the ground floor of the store No. 561 Broadway, in this City, brought this action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by injury to their stock in trade, consisting of chandeliers, gas-fixtures, &c., by reason of the negligence of the defendant. The defence set up that defendant contracted with the owners of the premises to repair the second story of the store and to alter the stairway, to both of which the plaintiffs assented, and that plaintiffs have sustained no injury. John E. Develin, for plaintiffs; John K. Hackett, for defendant.

Failure of Proof.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Joshua Anderson, Receiver, &c., vs. *Peter Jones, &c.*—This was an action to set aside an assignment made by Charles H. Campbell to defendant Jones, of two policies of insurance made by the Niagara Fire Insurance Company and the St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company, to Campbell, on the ground that they were fraudulent and void as against the creditors of Campbell.

Complaint dismissed on the ground that plaintiffs failed to prove fraud in the assignment.

Wm. Fullerton, Frank Vernon and D. J. Lyon for plaintiffs; Daniel Clark Briggs for defendants,

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Williams vs. *Graff et al.*—Motion granted.

Larimier vs. *Dagron.*—Motion granted.

Carter vs. *Empire China Manufacturing Company.*—Motion denied.

Hancock vs. *Palmer.*—Motion granted.

Charlotte Williams vs. *John G. Williams.*—Divorce granted.

Virginia L. A. Bullus vs. *Jacob M. Bullus.*—Divorce granted.

Christian Scribel vs. *Mina Schribel.*—Divorce granted.

Artisans' Bank vs. *Park Bank.*—Reference ordered to hear and determine.

Thaxter et al. vs. *Rice et al.*—Judgment ordered.

Slocum et al. vs. *Willis.*—Motion granted, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Atocha vs. *Gariea.*—Order granted.

Willock vs. *McCready.*—Order granted.

Brown vs. *Atkin.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs to defendant, the plaintiff failing to appear.

Leavitt et al. vs. *Burr et al.*—Order granted.

Brown vs. *Demarest.*—Order granted.

Van Nostrand vs. *Deutch.*—Order granted.

Benkard vs. (three suits) *Babcock et al.*—Motion to consolidate three actions in order granted.

Haufman vs. *Demville.*—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock-Exchange....June 5, 1862.

$3,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	102¾	750	N. Y. Central R.	91⅞
60,000	U. S. 6s '81...Cou.	106	2050	do	91¾
5,000	U. S. 6s 1865	98	100	do ... b30	91¾
40,000	U. S. 5s '74...Cou.	96	522	do	91⅝
10,000	do	95⅞	100	do ... b10	91⅝
19,600	Trea. 7 3-10 ⅌c. Nts small	106	400	do ... s60	91¼
1,500	do ... small	106½	150	do ... s60	91½
57,000	do	106	50	do ... b30	91⅞
54,000	Ill. War Loan	99½	10	do	91⅜
14,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	60	1080	Erie Railway	38¾
9,000	do	60¼	50	Erie R. Preferred	66
5,000	Mo. State 6s	52¾	250	do	65¾
6,000	do	53	100	do	65⅞
5,000	do ... b30	53⅛	50	do ... b3	65⅝
5,000	do ... s60	52¾	100	do ... b10	65⅝
75,000	do	53⅛	50	do ... b30	66
5,000	do ... b30	53½	50	do	65⅜
30,000	do	53¼	50	do ... s10	65⅞
6,000	Mo. 6s. Issued to H. & St. J. R.	62	150	Hudson River R.	46½
6,000	do	62½	50	do	46¾
5,000	Cal. State 7s	98½	150	do	47
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	100½	100	do	46⅞
10,000	Erie R. 3d M. B., '83 ... s10	98½	550	Harlem Railroad	14½
10,000	E. R. 4th M. B.	90½	10	Harlem R. Pref.	35¾
3,000	M.C.8 ⅌c.B. Old	104	500	do	36
1,000	C.B.&Q.R.8 ⅌c.B.	106½	50	Reading Railroad	50
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	83	200	do	50⅛
2,000	M. So. S. F'd B.	98¾	200	do	50½
27,000	do	98	100	Mich. Cen. R. ... s30	63½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	95⅜	180	do	63¾
7,000	do	95	100	do ... b30	63⅞
5,000	Terre H. & A. 1st Mort ... ex int.	104⅜	435	do	64
5,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st M.	62	300	do	64⅛
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	92	100	do ... s60	64
1,000	M.&P.DuC. 1stM.	97	200	do ... b60	64¼
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	102⅜	224	do	64⅛
10,000	Clev. & T.S.F.B.	96½	150	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	26¼
5,000	Clev. & Pitts. 4thM	65	350	do	26⅞
1,000	Det. M. & T. 1st M.	88	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	57½
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1stM.	97	150	do	57¾
14	Bank of Commerce	98½	33	Panama Railroad	132
50	Park Bank	108	260	Ill. Cen. R. S. ... b60	63
3,000	American Gold	103⅞	30	do	62¾
139	Pacific Mail S. Co.	116⅛	200	do	62⅞
50	do ... b30	117	50	do	63
100	do ... b60	117	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	22⅝
125	do	116⅜	200	do	22¼
50	do ... s30	116⅜	450	Galena & Chic. R.	71
50	do	116½	150	do	71¼
20	Norw. & Wor. R.	43	600	Cleve. & Toledo R.	45⅞
80	do	42½	320	do	45½
			200	do	45¾
			450	Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	64⅛
			150	Chi., B. & Q. R.	74
			60	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	28½

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	106¼	200	Erie Railway Pref.	66
7,000	Mo. State 6s	53¼	50	do	66½
25,000	do	53½	50	do ... b30	66¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 y. Cert.	100½	50	Hud. River R.	47
15,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ⅌c. N.	106½	50	do ... b30	47
1,500	do ... small	106	100	do	46⅞
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	96	300	do	46¾
104,000	Ill. War Loan	100	400	Harlem R. ... b60	14¾
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	94	100	Harlem R. Pref.	38⅛
5,000	T. H. & Alt. 1st M	104½	250	Mich. Cen. R.	64
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	69	500	do ... b10	64½
5,000	do ... b30	69	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	26⅝
5,000	Cal. State 7s	98	50	do	27
22,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	91	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	57⅞
22,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	97¾	50	do	58
20	Bank of Republic	99	50	Panama Railroad	132
50,000	American Gold	103½	250	Ill. Cen. Rl'd Scrip	63¾
60,000	do ... s50	103½	50	do ... b30	64
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	117	200	do	64
25	do	117	100	Galena & Chi. R.	71⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R. ... b30	91⅞	50	do	71⅛
150	do	91⅞	250	Cleve. & Tol. Rd.	46
20	do	91⅝	200	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	64
50	do ... s30	91¾	100	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	75
100	Erie Railway ... b30	38¾	25	Penn. Coal. Co.	90¾
200	do	38⅞			
25	do	38⅞			

Thursday, June 5—P. M.

The buoyant condition of the Stock and Money Markets, noticed for some days past, was more than maintained to-day, and the demand for United States Securities was strong, at 106@106¼ ⅌ cent. for the 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881, and 7.30 ⅌ cents. of 1864. All other classes of United States Stocks were firm, and in request. In the Southwestern State Stocks a heavy business was done at the early Board, at 60@60¼ for Tennessees, and 53@53¼ ⅌ cent. for Missouris. On reaching the Share list, the demand for Pacific Mail and New-York Central was ¼@½ ⅌ cent. ahead of the best prices of yesterday afternoon, and a large business resulted in Central, at 91¼@91½ ⅌ cent. The price of Erie and Erie Preferred was less firm than at the close on Wednesday, notwithstanding the improved quotations from London, and the Western roads were barely steady at the average figures of yesterday. But later in the day, the improvement became more general, and at the Afternoon Board the whole market was firm and on the advance, New-York Central taking the lead on the Share list, at 91⅞@92 ⅌ cent. The City Bank Stocks and Railway Mortgages were correspondingly advanced, and United States Stocks and Treasury Bonds in quick demand. Large sales of Illinois War Loan were made at par.

Later in the afternoon, the general Share market was firm, with an increased demand for the Western roads, especially Illinois Central, which improved on the news of the occupation of Memphis by the National authorities, and the consequent reopening of the navigation of the Mississippi. The demand for Erie Preferred was also strong, without bringing out sellers.

N. Y. Central	91⅞	Michigan Guarant'd	58¾
Erie	39	Illinois Central	64⅜
Erie Preferred	66¼	Pacific	116⅜
Toledo	46	Tennessees	60¾
Rock Island	65	Missouris	53⅜
Michigan Central	65	U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅛
Michigan Southern	27¼	Gold	103⅞

The advance continues in the City Bank Shares. The bidding to-day was very strong:

New-York	101	Pacific	115
Manhattan	123	Chatham	80
Merchants'	100	Bk. of the Republic	98
Mechanics'	102½	Bank of North Amer.	100
Union	102¼	Irving	78
America	111	Metropolitan	105⅜
City	115	People's	90
Phœnix	107	East River	90
Tradesmen's	97½	Market	92
Fulton	125	Nassau	95
Greenwich	125	Shoe and Leather	100
Leather Manufact's'	125	Corn Exchange	96
Seventh Ward	125	St. Nicholas	90
State of New-York	92½	Marine	107
Commerce	98½	Commonwealth	90½
Mech. B'k'g Ass'n	90	New-York County	92
Broadway	130	Importers' & Traders'	101
Ocean	87	Park	108
American Exchange	94	Manufact'rs' & Mech.	87

The demand for the Railway Mortgages caused a further rise in prices of nearly all descriptions, of ½@1 ⅌ cent.:

N. Y. C. sixes	100	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f.	97¾
N.Y.C. sixes real estate	95	Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌c. '75	95
N. Y. C. sixes, sub	95	T. H. & A. 1sts, 7 p. c.	104⅜
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	T. H. & Alton 2ds, 7 p.c. '70	85
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	106½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	106½	Chi. & N. W. firsts	62
Erie seconds, '79	104	Chi. & N. W. seconds	23
Erie fourths, '80	91	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	46
Buf., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	91	Lack. & W. Bonds	100
Hudson firsts, '69	108	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	103
Hudson seconds, s.f., '85	104½	Del. Lack. & W. sec's	101¾
Hudson thirds, '75	90½	Tol. & Wabash firsts	94
Hudson con. '67	84	Tol. & Wabash seconds	69
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	102½	Tol. & Wabash int. bds	70
Harlem thirds, '68	85	Mil. & P. DuChien firsts	96¾
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌c. '69-72	104	Gal. & Chicago firsts	102½
Mich. Cen. n.f. 8 ⅌c. '82	105	Gal. & Chic. 1sts, x.div	103
Chic., B. & Q. firsts 8 ⅌c.	106½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich. So. 7 ⅌c. sec's	83	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104¾
N. Indiana, firsts	100	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	96½
N. Ind. Goshen line	90½	Pitts., F.W. & Chi. 1sts	97

The market for Gold quite suddenly advanced to 103¾@104 ⅌ cent. to-day, the rise unsettling the course of Exchange, which, for Saturday's mail, left off 114¾@115 ⅌ cent. on London, for first-class Bankers' bills, and f.5.92½@f.5.31¼ on Paris. There was not much done at the Sub-Treasury to-day in the way of Deposits, or the conversion of United States Notes into 5 ⅌ cent. stock. The Sub-Treasury is only authorized to receive Deposits on 4 ⅌ cent. interest to the extent of the sums paid off on the previous deposits. These payments are not large at New-York, though the previous 5 ⅌ cent. deposits are being reduced, on the option of the Government, at other points. The rates for money are the same as heretofore quoted—4@5 ⅌ cent. at call, and 4@5½ ⅌ cent. on first-class Merchant paper, 60 days to 6 months.

The following announcement from *Thompson's Reporter*, is important to the Country Bankers of this State, beside being another and very significant sign, from a high official quarter, of the advancing credit of the Government:

"We are authorized to say, for the information o the Banking fraternity, that in view of the present market value of United States Securities, the Superintendent of the Banking Department will receive those Securities at the following rates:

United States 6s of all dates	Par.
United States 5s of 1865	95
United States 5s of 1871 and 1874	90

And we understand that the Superintendent, Hon. H. H. Van Dyck, will permit the banks that have deposited Federal Stocks at rates below the present rating, to receive the excess, or difference between the present and the former scale.

This is an official recognition, from the highest financial source, that the country is safe, and that the rebellion is crushed. We congratulate those who have had the nerve to issue a currency, during the past year, based on United States Stocks, on now getting the benefit of the change of values."

The *Persia's* financial advices from England to-day, represent a fair demand for Money in London, at the advanced rate of 3 ⅌ cent. per annum. The Bank of England had lost £570,000 in Gold on account of the recent Turkish and Russian Loans negotiated in the London market. The Funds were firm, at 93¼@93⅜ ⅌ cent. American Stocks firm, and moderately active. The day the steamer sailed, Erie was quoted 35@35½ ⅌ cent., and Illinois Central, 43@42½ discount. The following is the report of Friday, May 23:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 ⅌ cent	80 @ 82	
United States 5 ⅌ cent., 1874	80 @ 82	
Virginia State 6 ⅌ cent	53 @ 55	
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880 7 p. c.	68 @ 70	69½ 9 ½
Erie shares	34 @ 35	
Do. 7 ⅌ cent. Preference	57½ @ 58½	57½ 7
Do. Assessment Scrip	1½ @ 2½	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ⅌ cent., [illegible]	90 @ 92	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ⅌ cent., [illegible]	85 @ 90	
Do. 3d M. 7 ⅌ cent., 1883	83½ @ 84½	84½ 4
Do. 4th M. 7 ⅌ cent.,	75 @ 77	
Do. 5th M. 7 ⅌ cent x. c.	72 @ 74	
Illinois Cen. 6 ⅌ cent., [illegible]	74 @ 76	
Do. 7 ⅌ cent., 1875	79 @ 80	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	44 @ 43dis.	43½ ¾dis
Do. $100 shares, all paid	53½ @ 54½	
Mich. Cen., Con. 1869, 8 ⅌ c.	84 @ 86	
Do. S. F. 8 ⅌ct. 1st M., [illegible]	87 @ 89	
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F. '85	75 @ 78	
Do. $100 shares	19 @ 21	
New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent., '83	81 @ 83	83
Do. 7 ⅌ cent., 1864	89 @ 91	
Do. 7 ⅌ cent. S. F., [illegible]	89 @ 91	
Do. 7 ⅌ cent. c. b., [illegible]	89 @ 91	
Do. $100 shares	75 @ 77	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ⅌ cent., 1865	99 @101	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ⅌ cent. '72	99 @101	
Pensylvania Central 6 ⅌ cent	87 @ 89	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ⅌ cent	84 @ 86	
Do. $50 shares x.d.	40 @ 42	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	20 @ 25	

The Statements of the Banks of the three principal Cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, May 31	$142,6[illegible]	$9[illegible]	$31,397,284	$8,545,149
Boston, June 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,189,725	5,348,138
Phila., June 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,335,013
Total	[illegible]	$173,519,[illegible]	$45,170,[illegible]	$18,218,300
Last week	[illegible]	173,[illegible]	44,360,467	18,262,437
Last year	[illegible]	121,[illegible]	49,673,004	17,140,548

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was as follows: Total Receipts, $[illegible]31,565 81, including for Customs, $[illegible]; Payments, $388,615 68; Balance, $14,666,923 60.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 5.

Stocks strong. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89; Reading Railroad, 25¾; Morris Canal, 52; Long Island Railroad, 15¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48. Sight Exchange at par,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLAR a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE POST BOY; OR, THE PRIDE OF RANK—THE ELVES.

WALLACK'S—EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—THE BRIDE OF VENICE—THE FRENCH SPY—THE FELON'S DOOM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GRAND BABY SHOW—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have a dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, dated last evening, which states that the storm of Wednesday was very severe in the vicinity of Richmond. The water in the Chickahominy rose to an unprecedented height, and railroad and telegraphic communication was for some time suspended. The rebels opened fire yesterday morning from five different points opposite New-Bridge, with a view to prevent its reconstruction, but they were driven away by three of our batteries, after a hot fire of two hours. A report has been received from Richmond that all the available conveyances in the city were impressed into the service of carrying the rebel wounded from the battle-field of Saturday and Sunday, and that many of the public and private buildings had been turned into hospitals. All accounts go to confirm the belief that the rebels suffered terribly. A dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN, which we publish, corrects an error in his first dispatch, relating to the battle, as transmitted by telegraph. He calls it the "Battle of Fair Oaks." We also have a stirring address from Gen. MCCLELLAN to his soldiers, from which it will be seen he expects soon to meet the enemy in a decisive battle.

Under date of June 3, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from Fortress Monroe: "The gunboat *Dragon* arrived here from City Point, last night, bringing down three refugees who belonged to Norfolk, and who had been forcibly taken from their houses and sworn into a company to serve the cause of treason. They report that every available building in Richmond had been seized for hospital purposes, and that the mortality among the sick and wounded was frightful. Provisions of every kind were very scarce, and the rebels were preparing to make a desperate stand immediately in defence of their failing cause. Great despondency and terror reigned among the people, who express now no hopes of success for the Confederate arms. The cannonade of Saturday shook the city of Richmond to its very base, and the inhabitants were fleeing in every direction for safety, in anticipation of a panic and rout of the rebel troops, and an advance of the exasperated Union army. Hundreds of slaves could be seen in the vicinity of City Point, begging for deliverance with white flags, but could not be rescued for the want of means of transportation. The fleet moved up to Fort Darling on Sunday night, and it is thought a desperate battle is, by this time, in progress. Our James River fleet has been greatly strengthened, and success, this time, is pretty certain."

A report reached us yesterday from Gen. HALLECK's headquarters to the effect that both Memphis and Fort Pillow had surrendered to our forces. Dispatches from other sources received subsequently, do not confirm this report, which is said to have been brought from Grand Junction. The surrender is alleged to have been made on Friday night last, the 30th ult., but our other dispatches bring news from Memphis to Monday the 2d inst., which could hardly be brought from a captured city. It is now even denied that Vicksburgh is in our possession, as has been before stated. The report published a day or two ago, that our gunboats from below had reached Napoleon, may nevertheless be true, as they are doubtless able to run by any batteries the rebels may have at Vicksburgh.

Another proof of the falsity of the report from Grand Junction, is the fact that the bombardment of Fort Pillow was still proceeding on Wednesday, and that the rebels were replying occasionally.

A dispatch from Pocahontas, Ark., informs us that a rebel gunboat has been up the White River as far as Jacksonport, and has destroyed all the cotton and sugar to be found on the route.

Private letters from New-Orleans of a late date, received in Boston, speak of the scarcity of provisions there as really of the most alarming character. Ladies of Northern birth, of the highest respectability, had applied to the officers of Gen. BUTLER for supplies of food, stating that they were entirely out of provisions and without the means to purchase at the exorbitant rates demanded by traders of that city. The suffering of families heretofore in comfortable circumstances, during the reign of terror in that city of over a year's duration, was of the most terrible character, and from what is already known, there is no doubt many friends of the Union have paid the penalty of their fealty to the National Government with their lives, while others have suffered imprisonment. The order of Gen. BUTLER in regard to the women of New-Orleans, is claimed by one writer, who has good opportunities of judging, to have been an absolute necessity. The misconduct of many women was so gross as to be incapable of description in print. Gen. BUTLER, at last accounts, was preparing to make a movement of an important character.

We have advices from Pensacola to the 25th ult., by the arrival at this port of the steam-transport *Philadelphia*. Our troops were still occupying the city. Gen. ARNOLD had possession of the Mayor's office for his headquarters, and Col. BILLY WILSON occupied the mansion of the rebel Secretary of the Navy, S. R. MALLORY. The city was under martial law, and WILSON'S Zouaves were engaged in throwing up fortifications on a hill which commanded all the approaches to it. The wreck of the Navy-yard is reported to be most complete.

A special Williamsport correspondent writes as follows: "When the members of the First Maryland Regiment who were taken prisoners at Front Royal were being escorted up the main street in Winchester, Gen. JACKSON was being serenaded at the Taylor House, in honor of his recent success. The band at the moment was playing 'The Bonny Blue Flag,' but no sooner had the gallant Marylanders reached a point opposite to the hotel, when with one voice the entire band of prisoners commenced singing the 'Star Spangled Banner,' and, completely drowning the band, marched off to their prison to the tune of the glorious old song. Maj. DWIGHT, just returned on parole, says the rebels occupied all day Sunday in burying their dead; several officers were among them—one Colonel, one Major, and several Captains. There were over one thousand secession flags in Winchester flying on Sunday. The ladies turned out *en masse*, and boasted of the number of Yankees they had shot."

The rebels appear still disinclined to exchange Col. CORCORAN, even for the privateersmen, for the safety of whom he has been held as a hostage. The privateersmen have been sent up to City Point, on the James River, in accordance with an arrangement made with the rebel authorities, but at last accounts Col. CORCORAN had not been brought down.

The Philadelphia *Press* states that BAILIE PEYTON and W. H. POLK have been appointed to act as Commissioners by Gov. JOHNSON, to confer with the President on the important subjeet of driving the traitor hordes out of Eastern Tennessee, and of releasing the friends of the flag in that beleaguered section. Gov. JOHNSON will refuse a certificate of election to any one elected a member of or Senator in Congress, from Tennessee, who has not been, and is not known to be, a loyal man.

FROM EUROPE.

By the *Persia*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have three days later from Europe. Our European letters and selections, and translations from our files, will be found in their appropriate place. The anxiety relative to news from America was daily becoming more and more intense among the commercial classes of England, and false rumors were in constant circulation. In regard to the capture of the British steamer *Bermuda* by one of our blockaders, Mr. LAYARD declared in the House of Commons, on the 23d ult., that the case had been referred to the Law Officers of the Crown. The case of the *Emily St Pierre* was being discussed in the Liverpool papers, and there was evidently little disposition to give her up. The London *Times* thinks the details of the capture of New-Orleans put the surrender of the city in a light more favorable to the defenders. A similar tone is assumed by that portion of the Paris Press under Secessionist influence; though the importance of the National victories at New-Orleans and Yorktown were generally fully recognized. The Common Council of London resolved to present Mr. PEABODY with the freedom of the City. An interesting discussion on the experiments at Shoeburyness, brought out declarations from several members of Parliament to the effect that the great Armstrong Gun is practically a failure. The Continental news, with the exception of the revelations of French designs in Mexico, is not of marked importance. It is stated that Gen. PRIM will be authorized to return to Mexico as Spanish Ambassador. The sales of Cotton for the week, in the Liverpool market, had been 33,880 bales, at a general decline. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull. The latest quotations for Consols is 93½@93⅝. American Securities had a better tone.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill for the establishment of National armories was introduced by Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa. The bill providing for a Government for the Territory of Arizona was taken up and debated. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, moved to postpone its consideration, and take up the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. STARKE, of Oregon; but the motion failed, as it was decided by the Vice-President that such a course would throw the Tax bill over. The Tax bill was then taken up, and debated until the adjournment. An amendment was offered by Mr. SUMNER and adopted, which provides that every person claiming the services or labor of persons held as slaves shall be taxed $2 per head for every person so held.

In the House, Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, asked leave to introduce a resolution making inquiries of the Secretary of War relative to the reported organization of a negro regiment in South Carolina by Gen. HUNTER. Objection was made, and the resolution was laid over. A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, and passed, which provides for changing the port of entry from Darien to Brunswick, Ga. The bill for the appointment of a Board of Fortifications, and to provide for sea-coast and other defences, was considered as the special order in Committee of the Whole. After a brief debate, the enacting clause was stricken out and the bill killed. No other business of public interest was done.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. LANE, of Kansas, spoke to a large audience, last night, at Cooper Institute, on Emancipation. Dr. TYNG introduced the speaker, and also made a brief speech. Mr. HELPER, lately expatriated by Gov. STANLY, also spoke.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday directed the Committee on National Affairs to take measures for a suitable reception of the remains of the late Col. RIKER, of the Sixty-second New-York Regiment, and Col. MILLER, of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, on their arrival in this City. The freedom of the City and a public reception was tendered to Archbishop HUGHES, on his arrival from Europe. Municipal honors were also tendered to the Spanish General PRIM. Mayor OPDYKE vetoed the resolution of the last meeting of the Board, tendering the hospitalities of the City to THURLOW WEED, for reasons which will be found in the official report. The ordinance reported by the Committee on National Affairs, establishing the St. Joseph's Hospital for invalid soldiers in the Central Park, and appropriating $80,000 for fitting up and maintaining the same, was adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce occupied the greater portion of their session yesterday in electing a Secretary. Mr. J. AUSTIN STEVENS was chosen to succeed Mr. J. SMITH HOMANS.

The *New Ironsides* is still lying at the foot of Reed-street, Philadelphia, receiving her plating and machinery. Two rows of iron have been placed upon her, and the iron prow, which extends from the bow, is a very massive piece of work. No vessel afloat would be able to stand the force of such a weapon, if properly struck by it.

The steamer *Elizabeth*, recently captured by the *Keystone State* while endeavoring to run the blockade at Charleston, is better known as the privateer *Gen. Miramon*.

Seven hundred and fifty National soldiers, taken prisoners at Shiloh, arrived at Gen. MITCHEL'S headquarters on May 28. They were conveyed from Chattanooga to Huntsville.

The total number of wounded taken to Philadelphia on the *Wheldin* is as follows: 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, 4; 23d Regiment, 16; 51st, 1; 53d, 2, 61st, 26; 81st, 1; 93d, 9; 102d, 2; 104th, 28; 106th, 1; 13th, 2; 31st, 1; 52d, 24; 57th, 6; 63d, 8; 85th, 4; 101st, 18; 103d, 7; 105th, 6; making a total of 166. The number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the various regiments, taken to Philadelphia wounded, is as follows: 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, 2; 23d, 6; 31st, 1; 52d, 2; 53d, 2; 57th, 3; 61st, 7; 63d, 3; 85th, 3; 93d, 5; 101st, 9; 102d, 2; 103d, 2; 104th, 14; 105th, 2.

The heavy fall of rain on Wednesday night caused freshets in many of the water-courses, which have resulted in a great amount of damage. The Delaware and Lehigh Rivers were swollen to an extent almost unprecedented, and most of the bridges over them have been either swept away, or partially destroyed. The railroads and canals have also suffered much.

The Stock Market continued firm yesterday on Government Securities and the Railway Shares and Bonds. Gold suddenly advanced to 103⅞@104 ⅌ cent., which caused a rise in Exchange to 114⅜@115 ⅌ cent.

Business in Flour, Wheat and Oats was less active yesterday, though buyers have any existing advantage. Liberal sales of Corn were made at buoyant prices. Cotton was in fair request at steady rates. Pork and Beef were depressed. Lard was doing better. Whisky was in moderate demand, as were also Hay, Coffee, Pepper, Tallow and Tobacco. Sugars were pretty actively sought after. The freight market exhibited less animation. No important changes occurred in other commodities.

Gov. Stanly and the Administration.

We are glad to hear that President LINCOLN does not sustain the action of Gov. STANLY in closing the schools for freed negroes and in returning fugitive slaves to rebel owners. If our information from Washington is reliable, he has expressed his disapprobation of both these acts, and will direct Gov. STANLY not to interfere with these schools, nor to use the authority or power of the General Government for the return of these fugitives.

We are utterly unable to understand the motive of Gov. STANLY'S conduct. We cannot concur with Gen. LANE and kindred ultraists in ascribing it to fear or reverence of the institution of Slavery, for EDWARD STANLY never had any such feeling in regard to it. He was a Southern man, and represented in Congress a Southern constituency. Naturally enough, therefore, he maintained Southern rights and resisted undue interference with Slavery on the part of Northern men. But he was never a Pro-Slavery zealot. His mind was always too broad, his temper too liberal, his patriotism too sincere for the narrow bigots who made Slavery the corner-stone of their political faith. His action in Congress upon this subject, as contrasted with that of the Slavery propagandists, who are now the leaders of secession, was always liberal, sensible and moderate. Nor can we believe that his subsequent residence in a free State has changed his sentiments or his temper on this subject. We do not doubt that he has acted from a belief that his first official necessity was to conciliate the public mind of his State, and to dispel the prevalent fear that the National Government intends to interfere with Slavery. Gov. STANLY probably believes that unless this apprehension on the part of the people can be corrected, there is very little hope of converting them into loyal Unionists; and he feels it to be, therefore, his first duty to show his determination, as the representative of the National Government, to maintain the laws and usages of Slavery precisely as they existed before the rebellion.

But while we judge his motives thus charitably, we cannot indorse the wisdom of his action. The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of Slavery. It cannot do so without giving Slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave Slavery alone, and quite another to undertake the positive maintenance of its authority and the execution of its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily find itself responsible for Slavery itself, and compelled to answer at the world's bar for permitting its existence.

Nor is Gov. STANLY in office to execute the laws of North Carolina as they now exist. Those laws were enacted by a legislative authority which the National Government cannot recognize, for if it did it would have no right to supersede it. If the past legislation of the State is valid and binding upon the nation now, then its own chosen officers are the lawful possessors of power, and Gov. STANLY is an intruder. He is there to prepare the way for a new *régime*. The laws he is to enforce are such as he finds essential to the preservation of peace and order—the development of a loyal spirit and a speedy return to the Union. When the National Government shall deem it safe, the people of the State will be called upon again to choose their own rulers,—to elect their Legislature and to make their laws. *Then* it may become competent for them to enact such laws as Gov. STANLY seeks to enforce; but they cannot even then call upon the General Government to put them in execution. Gov. STANLY'S authority meantime is discretionary and provisional. He is not fettered by the old laws which existed before secession, nor is he bound to enforce laws which shock the public sense of justice, and disgrace the civilization of the age.

We trust that Gov. STANLY will not deem it necessary to resign his office on account of the President's disapprobation of his action. We hope he will conform his action to the President's views, which, we are confident, must harmonize with his own sense of justice. He went into office without instructions, except those of the most general kind. *He sought instructions* upon these very points but failed to obtain them. But, in his general character, in his acquaintance with the people of the State, and in their reliance on his justice and their confidence in his character, he has very strong qualifications for the successful discharge of the duties of his office; and we hope, therefore, that he will not find it necessary to abandon it. No man can do more than he to introduce a system of education for the poor of both races, and of all classes, into the State, and thus to inaugurate a policy which will vindicate itself by its fruits, and lay the basis for a thorough and complete regeneration of Southern society.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE CANALS FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.—We give room, in another column, to the Report of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives upon the offer of the State of New-York, in regard to the enlargement of the Canals. The Committee is decided in its recommendation that the National Government shall accede to the New-York proposition. The expense to the National Treasury is but $3,500,000 at the utmost; the return, free access to the lakes for all the gunboats needed for the defence of the Northern frontier; free passage through the canals for all troops, munitions, or boats belonging to the General Government. The equivalent for the expenditure so palpably outweighs the outlay, that it seems hardly possible Congress will hesitate to adopt the views of the Committee.

The amendment suggested by the Committee is to the bill introduced by Mr. FRANK BLAIR for the improvement of the Illinois River, and the Illinois and Lake Michigan Canal, so as to permit gunboat communication between the Mississippi and the Lakes. The measures are strictly allied, and the corollaries each of the other. The Upper Lakes can thus be reached at any moment by a fleet of Mississippi River boats, while the Lower Lakes, through the Erie and Oswego Canals, are approachable directly from New-York. With the completion of the two proposed improvements, it is needless to say the very best guarantees will be had for the preservation of peaceful relations with Great Britain.

France and Mexico.

The conqueror of Solferino has apparently found his Moscow in Mexico. The news received through San Francisco a few days since is confirmed by an arrival at Key West. The French have really been beaten back from the Mexican capital. Defeated and surrounded, they have retreated by forced marches upon Vera Cruz, where, in the presence of yellow fever, they will make curt stay enough, if transports be at hand to carry them out of the country. The Mexicans have vindicated not only their patriotism and courage, but their eminent claim to the rank of an independent and self-sustaining nation. They have also settled with some degree of accuracy the fact that JUAREZ is the proper exponent of the National will, and chosen organ of popular self-government.

A timely and highly instructive commentary upon this bit of intelligence will be found in the letter of our Paris Correspondent, and the extracts we have drawn from the leading French journals. The ostensible motives of the Allies are penetrated by "Malakoff" with singular accuracy; while the causes which broke up the alliance are quite as lucidly stated. Great Britain and Spain, who embarked in the enterprise upon the supposition that the United States had ceased to be a Power on earth, learned their error from the progress of the National arms, and wisely shrunk from a possible collision with a State armed for any conflict, and which would regard with extreme impatience the European intrusion into Mexico. The French Emperor, left alone, resolved to proceed. The external inducements to this independent action was the desire to restore order and peace to the Republic. The secondary, but partially veiled, motives, were greed of Sonora gold, and the dream of a Latin unification. Back of all, as the readers of the TIMES have been instructed, was the speculation of GABRIAC, SALIGNY, DE MORNY, and the other assignees of the Jecker swindle. Against these impulses to perseverance the French Government had opposed no such apprehension of American restoration as terrified its allies. The Emperor has been slow to believe in the reëdification of the Union. The possibility of future trouble with the United States was quite omitted from his diagnosis. This possibility has, however, been suggested with much plausibility by the recent triumphs of the National army; and it has occurred to the Emperor that a pause, long enough to ascertain the probable event of our struggle, would be to the profit of his struggle with Mexico. It is with no surprise, therefore, that we hear of orders sent out to Gen. LORENCEZ bidding him suspend active hostilities, an order which, though the supposition is not probable, may have reached him, and, rather than defeat, caused an abandonment of the march into the Valley of Mexico. When the news of the retirement of the French army reaches Paris, accompanied as it will be by such items of American intelligence as the dispersion of BEAUREGARD'S army, the surrender of Memphis and Fort Pillow, and the expulsion of armed insurrection from the Valley of the Mississippi, the wisdom of entirely relinquishing the expedition will no doubt present itself to the mind of NAPOLEON.

In the meantime, it is a source of profound gratification to know that unable as we are to intervene actively in defence of Mexico, by subsidies or auxiliaries dispatched to her assistance, we have really been fighting her battles while fighting our own. The peace we win will be peace won for her also; and a peace all the more valuable because obtained without a sanguinary contest with great Powers, whom self-interest will now retain as friends and allies. So true is it that no blow is struck anywhere in the world for the rights of the people which does not vindicate those rights everywhere.

AN UNOFFICIAL MISSION.—THURLOW WEED returned from Europe yesterday, after an absence of nearly six months. He was received with a welcome which indicated a general recognition of the important service he has rendered the country by his unofficial, but intelligent and influential representation of its interests abroad. Since public opinion began to play so important a part in the control of National affairs, recognized diplomatic Ministers have ceased to be the only organs of international sentiments. Men are wanted abroad not only to inform other Governments of our views and purposes, but to enlighten and guide public sentiment concerning us. It is no longer Ministers, Secretaries and men in office whose intelligent friendship or just appreciation is alone important to us,—every merchant and banker, every prominent manufacturer, every editor and political or social leader—every man, in short, who influences public opinion, has become an important element in the governing forces of every free nation, and is to be addressed and consulted in the guidance of public affairs.

Unofficial diplomacy has thus come to be of quite as much importance as the more formal and expensive sort. As an adjunct to it, it is indeed quite indispensable, and contributes largely toward that mutual knowledge which is the chief requisite to mutual friendship between the leading nations of the world.

Mr. WEED'S services to the country in this department have been very great. No man could possibly have been selected better fitted for its performance. His long and unexampled political career has made him thoroughly familiar with the moral and material resources of the country and with the temper and spirit of the people: he has enjoyed the full and complete confidence of the Government, and has been for many years identified with the sentiments and principles which now rule the Executive Councils of the nation. These qualifications, added to a social talent, a dexterity and sagacity—the result of a cordially sympathetic nature—in dealing with individuals, seldom equaled, have given Mr. WEED a special and preëminent fitness for the task assigned him. He has done a great deal to prepare the public mind of England for those changes in the condition of our affairs which now so clearly indicate the utter failure of the rebellion.

British Vessels Running Our Blockade—An Interesting Decision.

If our readers would like to learn some of the schemes by which our kind friends in England undertake to violate the blockade, we recommend to them to read Judge BETTS' decision condemning the ship *Cheshire* and her cargo, which we publish in another column. The vessel sailed from Liverpool bound, as she claimed, on a voyage either to Nassau, or Halifax; and with so much uncertainty about her own destination, it is not at all remarkable that she should have found herself one morning off the port of Savannah. She was boarded by one of our vessels there, and her captain stated that he had only looked in to see if the blockade was still continuing. If it was, of course he had no thought of going into the port; but if by any falling of the sky or otherwise, the blockade had been broken, he proposed to be early in Savannah to catch whatever larks could be found there.

The excuse which the vessel offered was not satisfactory to the man-of-war, nor any more so to the Court, especially as one of the seamen gave testimony that they had tried to run in the night before, but had failed on account of not finding depth of water enough, and that the real Captain of the vessel was a party who represented himself only as supercargo, but who was a resident of Savannah, and interested in the vessel and cargo, out of which, as he said, if they had got into the port, they would have made $250,000. His hopes, however, are utterly blasted, and the vessel is declared to be lawful prize, with her cargo. They were valued at about $50,000 here, and the loss must be a pretty serious one to the English firm which put the cargo on board the vessel.

Nor is this the only loss which John Bull has suffered at the hands of our Jack Tars. Within the last few weeks they have captured, off the various ports along the Southern coast, steamers and other vessels which had come from England with cargoes which must have been worth millions. And the proportion thus far of the vessels captured which have escaped condemnation from the Prize Courts, is very small. Our officers generally seem to have understood what they were about, and have very rarely seized a vessel which they were not able to hold. It will prove a painful, but we trust a useful lesson, to our friend Bull. He has lent a too credulous ear to those Southern friends of his, who have proclaimed so loudly that the blockade along the Southern coast was merely a paper blockade, not worthy to be regarded for an instant by the commercial fleet of Britannia the Ruler of the Seas. He has closed his eyes to the fact which his truer friends held up before him, that cotton did not come out from those ports, and which, as they argued to him, showed conclusively that there was a blockade of the most stringent character. The failure of cotton to get out failed to convince him. We are inclined to think that the failures of his steamers to get in will be more effectual, and that by the time we have been enabled to throw open all the Southern ports again, he will be willing to admit that our navy has kept up a blockade in quite a respectable manner; not, of course, equal to a "Henglish" one; but quite passable for such outside barbarians as we have shown ourselves to be.

A NEW FLOCK OF GUNBOATS.—The Navy Department has just taken steps for a very important addition to our naval arm—having issued proposals for the construction and complete equipment of fifteen gunboats; speed not less than thirteen knots, to be delivered within four months. The confidence which has led the Department to make this large addition to the navy, in this particular build of war-ship, is fully justified by the magnificent service which our gunboats have rendered in every theatre of naval action, both on the Western waters and along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The "gunboats" have long been the terror of the rebels, who make them the scapegoat for all manner of discomfitures and defeats; and indeed they hardly now pretend to resist where these potent opponents are at hand. Though nothing is better demonstrated than that wooden walls are powerless against iron sides, it would be quite to overshoot the mark to claim that there are not an infinity of services to which wooden war vessels may be put. It was wooden ships, wholly unaided by iron-clads, that fought their way up to New-Orleans against forts, chains, obstructions, rafts, fire-ships and what not—performing one of the most brilliant naval enterprises on record. We shall find abundant use for the fifteen gunboats which the Navy Department has ordered.

A NEW ABOLITION MOVEMENT.—An "Emancipation League" was organized last evening at Cooper Institute, by a public meeting collected for the purpose of hearing a speech from "Gen. JIM LANE," of Kansas. A constitution, a list of officers, prepared and appointed in advance, (by whom it was not stated,) were read by a gentleman introduced as Col. MCKAY, after which Gen. LANE addressed the audience in favor of emancipating and arming all the slaves immediately. One of the articles of the constitution of this new league pledges it to resist the retention of any Slave State in the Union, unless it will first pass an act of emancipation.

Gen. LANE is a less impressive speaker than we had been led to suppose. There is nothing marked or striking, either in his thoughts or language; and his manner is vehement and boisterous rather than effective or eloquent. He makes no attempt at argument, rarely appeals to the feelings, and deals scarcely at all in either wit or humor. His *forte* is in very strong, vehement and positive assertions of fact or opinion, enforced by a good deal of ungraceful gesticulation. It is easy to see, that with a large crowd of persons less familiar with public questions than himself, he might produce a very considerable effect. But as an orator, he can scarcely take a very high rank anywhere.

The audience last evening was not large, and was evidently collected mainly by curiosity to see and hear one who has played so conspicuous a part in the affairs of Kansas.

A GREAT HUMBUG EXPLODED.—If it had been proposed any time the past five years to add another to the Thirty-nine Articles, all good Britons would undoubtedly have desired that the new article should be implicit faith in the Armstrong gun. It mattered not that this projectile has been rejected by every other nation except England: is not that all the more reason why Britons should hold on to it? It mattered not that nobody could be found who had *seen* the experiments with this gun, or had any practical knowledge of its working—it is the nature of faith to be independent of sight, and with all Englishmen the exhaustless and universal merits of the Armstrong gun were a matter of pure faith. Well, this faith has just received a very severe shock, and that, too, in the House of Commons.

It appears that a series of experiments have recently been made at Shoeburyness for the purpose of testing the effect of the large Armstrong gun, on targets representing sections of the *Warrior*. The results of these experiments were lately heralded in the London journals as a complete triumph of the great national panjandrum of projectiles—which was reported to have played the deuce with everything that was put in the way of its omnipotent impact. Unhappily for this faith, but happily for science and truth, certain members witnessed these experiments, and were sufficiently free from the national prepossession to regard them in the dry light of common sense. So looking at them, they speedily arrived at the conclusion that they had been considerably humbugged by the Armstrong gun, and they had the courage to say something very much to that effect in the course of a debate in the House of Commons on the 23d ult.—extracts from the report of which will be found in our European columns.

Mr. OSBORNE, one of the speakers, said he was surprised to hear gentlemen speak of accurate information having gone forth to the public with respect to the experiments made at Shoeburyness, as there had been "the greatest misrepresentation on the subject." The three hundred pounder Armstrong gun had been fired with a charge of fifty pounds of powder at a part of the *Warrior* which had already been thoroughly battered. So far from going through, as had been represented, they were still, he said, sticking in the skin of the ship. They had begun these experiments at five hundred yards, but so little impression was made that they reduced the range to four hundred yards, and had now come down to two hundred yards. This testimony was fully borne out by Sir F. SMITH, who further declared that a "fissure" had been made in the gun by the firing, and also by Sir J. HAY—all these eminent judges agreeing that "your Armstrong gun will, after all, be discarded as an instrument of naval warfare."

These startling revelations in Parliament will be a rude shock to the National prejudice. When John Bull recovers sufficiently to look about for a new and better projectile, it may be worth his while to know that we have a Yankee notion which not only penetrates the sides of the *Warrior*, (which the Armstrong gun was unable to do,) but *twice* their thickness of wrought iron.

MEMPHIS.—The chances seem to be ten to one that Memphis is not yet taken. The news of its capture was brought to HALLECK'S headquarters by "a man" who asserted that the city surrendered on Friday last. But since the arrival of this solitary individual, "ten refugees" have come in, who left Memphis on Monday of this week, and bring with them the local papers of that day, which papers do not mention the surrender of the city. The averment of one man must, by the ordinary rules of testimony, be regarded as invalid when directly contradicted by the averment of ten men, particularly when the latter are backed up by a Memphis editor. Moreover, there was a meeting of the citizens of Memphis, held on Sunday last, at which resolutions were adopted that "the city never should yield to the enemy *voluntarily*." Wonder if the citizens of Memphis thought that anybody was going to ask them to surrender "voluntarily." That is not the way things are done in war. Cities and armies usually surrender quite involuntarily, and when the alternative of surrender is destruction. The fact, however, that the Memphians adopted the resolution mentioned, is good proof that if the city has not yet surrendered, it is on the eve of doing so. The usual course of the rebel cities and hamlets on the Mississippi River toward our naval officers now ascending that stream, has been to send to our fleet, as soon as it came in sight, a deputation headed by the mayor, who asserted that the place never would surrender; and after this, the next thing we learn is that a small party of our soldiers had gone ashore, taken possession of the place, and administered the oath of allegiance to the recalcitrant municipal functionaries. There is no doubt that this is pretty nearly the programme that will be carried out in Memphis.

Another reason of disbelief in the story of the "man" who brought news of the surrender of Memphis, is that the same individual, in the same breath, asserted that Fort Pillow also had surrendered last Friday. Now, we have direct news from our fleet operating against Fort Pillow (otherwise Fort Wright) as late as Tuesday of this week, at which time and on which day we hear of a good deal of bombarding going on, but of no surrendering. On the whole, it is to be feared that the "man" who, by his story of the surrender of Memphis and Fort Pillow, created quite a sensation in town yesterday, is a convicted liar. The other parts of his story are most likely all also false.

There is no doubt that we will have Memphis very soon now. FARRAGUT's fleet, which, ten days ago, was at Napoleon, must now be close to the city; and from what we learn, we judge that HALLECK also is moving a large force toward the same place. When it does fall, the Mississippi will be open for navigation through its entire course.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Secret History of the Expedition.

The Actual Attitude of the French Government.

The Operations of Gen. Lorencez Suspended.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 23, 1862.

The Mexican affair has assumed all at once at Paris a most serious aspect. Never before has the Emperor been attacked by the liberal Press with such violence, or, rather, with such an outspoken energy, as within the last few days, on this unfortunate Mexican Expedition. It is the all-absorbing topic of the moment, and I cannot do better than to give you an *aperçu* of the situation, as we understand it here.

It so happens that, so far as regards the Press, the three papers which have thus far defended the cause of the rebellion in the United States, are exactly those which sustain the Almonte-Maximilian programme for Mexico; while the rest of the journals, with the exception of the Catholics, defend the cause of the Union in the United States, and combat the monarchical programme in Mexico. This striking concurrence in the division of views on the two subjects, indicates, beyond any question, that for the French there is an important connection between the two. It is this connection which gives the question its gravity.

For a long time the Emperor has dreamed of two things:

First—The acquisition of Sonora, with its gold and silver mines.

Second—The reconstruction of the Latin race, and the pitting of this race and Catholicism against the Anglo-Saxon race and Protestantism.

The two Governments of France and England, and no doubt of Spain also, did not believe till lately that there was any possibility of the suppression of the rebellion in the United States and the reconstruction of the Union. When, therefore, the treaty of London, of last year, in regard to the expedition to Mexico, was drawn up, it was drawn up with an almost complete indifference as to what the United States might think or do about it, and there is now every reason to believe that each of the contracting parties had ulterior views which were not only concealed from the world, but from each other. The treaty was therefore drawn up in a loose and vague manner, so as to admit of deviations at will, and so as that each might seize upon whatever advantages offered themselves. And here I ought to recall for its historical value, an observation made by Mr. DAYTON nine months ago, and put upon record at the time in this correspondence, to the effect that, although the French Government was full of kind and frank expressions toward the United States in connection with this Mexican expedition, yet that there seemed to be a vagueness and a confusion in their own understanding of the objects and the details of the expedition which foreboded no good to the future relations between France and the United States.

At the time of the arrival of the Soledad Convention at Paris there had been nothing done toward changing the belief of the French Government that a final dissolution of the Union was inevitable, and NAPOLEON is known at that time to have given Gen. LORENCEZ hasty and imperative orders to hurry on to the City of Mexico, without regard to consequences. Why? Because, the Government papers here now say, it was recognized as impossible to gain the objects of the expedition without displacing JUAREZ from power and establishing in his stead a stable Government capable of offering, besides indemnity for the present, security for the future. And here is where the English and Spaniards deserted NAPOLEON, and where the great majority of NAPOLEON's own subjects also deserted him. They divided on the question of an interference in the internal affairs of Mexico, after having obtained satisfaction for the first objects of the Expedition. It came out all at once that NAPOLEON had been serious in his secret transactions with ALMONTE at Paris, and that the plan of erecting a throne for an Austrian Prince was not an illusion. Knowing the mind of the Mexican people, the Allies and the Liberals of Paris naturally and legitimately jumped to the conclusion that the Emperor was bent on a conquest of the country, for that was the only condition on which he could maintain a foreign Prince in power, and that sooner or later it would terminate with an acquisition of territory and a war with the United States.

The news of the breaking up of the alliance at Orizaba arrived in Europe with that of the capture of New-Orleans, and it is hard to tell which event caused most consternation at the Palace. For the first time the fact that the Southern Confederacy might possibly prove a failure, penetrated the short vision of the French Government; and now we believe that under the influence of these two events, the French Government has modified its intentions, and that it has sent to Mexico orders not to push matters to the extreme point at first designed.

The opposition Press here has said to the Emperor: Your Mexican Expedition, under the present aspect of the case, (that is to say, as an agent of the monarchical party,) is either an aberration or a scheme for the ransom of Venetia. If it be the first, comment is unnecessary—there is but one course to follow: withdraw as quickly as possible after securing what Mexico owes us; if it be the ransom of Venetia that is intended, permit us to suggest that a war with Austria in the quadrilateral will cost us infinitely less in time, men, money, and especially in honor, than a war with the United States.

The opposition Press also points out with telling effect on the public mind the analogy which exists between the entrance of the Allies into France in 1815, bringing with them the exiles who were selling their country to the foreigner, and the entrance of France into Mexico with ALMONTE and his party, ready to sell their country in order to gain power for a minority. For whatever may be the faults of JUAREZ, he is fighting for his native country against the foreigner which constitutes his patriotism—quite another thing to that of ALMONTE, MIRAMON and Company.

As we understand the question then, to-day, NAPOLEON, at the moment he heard of the treaty of Soledad, gave to Gen. LORENCEZ instructions which conveyed with them the perspective of a monarchy, a more or less permanent occupation, an acquisition of territory, and a strengthening of the Latin race in America. But the late Union victories have changed the programme, and by this time we have every reason to believe Gen. LORENCEZ has received a modification to his previous orders. But how far this modification extends no one knows or pretends even to conjecture. That the Emperor will renounce the monarchical programme is, however, generally believed, but whether, when his troops arrive at the Capital, they will treat with JUAREZ or insist on putting ALMONTE into the Presidential chair before treating, is all in doubt. If ALMONTE is put into the chair provisionally, every one can see that then the reign of anarchy will only have commenced, and that the French will be obliged to remain to carry out their unfortunate programme by force. And yet, up to the present moment, the Ministerial papers here declare that it will be degrading to the dignity of France to treat with such a man as JUAREZ, and that such a thing cannot be thought of for a moment. But who can see the end if they go beyond JUAREZ? One step beyond him and everything is darkness and confusion. Every one in France seems to understand that, if the power of the Federal Government is again consolidated by the suppression of the rebellion, Mexico will at once occupy the attention of the United States, and that France cannot afford, for the benefit of an Austrian Duke and a score of Mexican exiles, to bring upon herself a war with the United States.

The Republicans in France, in view of this war with the United States, declare that it will bring with it the downfall of the BONAPARTE dynasty, and they are quite elated at the prospect.

Among the persons who have been indicated as having used their influence with the Emperor since the commencement of the rebellion, in urging on the Sonora programme, are Messrs. MICHEL-CHEVALLIER, FOULD, ROUHER, and DE ROTHSCHILD. These gentlemen do not see why France should not make an acquisition of valuable gold mines—which, by the way, she much needs—as well as the United States.

As regards the more utopian scheme of reconstituting and strengthening the Latin and Catholic elements in America, some of the most influential imperialist writers of France have long been urging it. To these must be added a demented party not far removed from the Emperor's person, who dream of nothing less than setting up in America what has been repudiated in Europe—a nobiliary system, based upon the divine right, and which shall give an asylum and an occupation to the cast-off Kings and Princes of Europe. They would have the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN or FERDINAND II., of Naples, placed on the throne of Mexico, surrounded by the European rejected Princes, and thus try to gain a new foothold for a system which is here growing weaker every day.

But the Emperor has generally shown great judgment in seizing the right side of questions as they pass before him, and great wisdom in retreating from mistaken positions, into which, like the ablest of men, he has sometimes fallen; and we have great confidence that he will yet, with the new light which has broken in upon him from the United States, retire from Mexico before he has become too far entangled in the meshes that await him.

The Ministerial papers have recommenced, within a few days, their apparently official defence of the Southern Confederacy, and declare, with as much emphasis and as much special pleading as ever, their belief in the success of the rebellion. For them, the capture of Yorktown and New-Orleans proves nothing; the Confederate army will only be the stronger when concentrated in the interior, away from the rivers and the gunboats, and that, sooner or later, the North will renounce the struggle as too costly and exhausting. This language, however, does not alarm the Union men here, for they recognize in it the work of American Secessionists, and nothing more.

A new secession pamphlet is also just out, to which M. MARC DE HAUT, advocate at the Imperial Court, has put his name. It is entitled: *The American Crisis; its causes, probable results, and connection with France and Europe.* The pamphlet is but a repetition of several of those which have preceded it, and appears to prove that the Secessionists think it necessary to keep certain arguments continually, in one form or another, before the public. The following are the stereotyped heads of arguments found in this book: Republics, when they grow too large, must divide. The Americans of the North are ancient English Puritans, sombre, intolerant, taciturn and commercial. The Southerners are descendants of the Cavaliers, grand, historical *seigneurs*, who love a large and free existence, who don't build workshops or counters, but furnish orators, statesmen and presidents. The sole cause of the dissolution of the Union is the tariff—Slavery was only the pretext. The Yankees abandoned Slavery in the Northern States, not from principle, but because free labor was more profitable in their climate. The proof of this is found in their well-known antipathy to the person of the negro. The present struggle is one of free trade against protection. A reunion can never take place. And then the writer terminates with that funny appeal for the sympathy of the French—that the South is French. "Does not," he exclaims, "the General-in-Chief of the Southern forces bear a French name—BEAUREGARD? And what souvenirs do the following names of *Southern towns* recall to the French heart—Louisburg, Montmorency, St. Louis, Vincennes, Duquesne, New-Orleans?"

Thus you will see that the French Secessionists demand sympathy for the South because it is French, while, the other day, the London *Times* demanded the sympathy of the English for the South because it is English! We hope they will settle the question between them.

MALAKOFF.

VOICE OF THE FRENCH PRESS RELATIVE TO MEXICO.

The Allied expedition to Mexico, the entire legacy of which has, at length, fallen to France, is still the subject of prolonged and serious discussion by the French Press of all shades of opinion. Some of the Paris journals are loud in their remonstrances against the part the French army is now made to play in this singular enterprise. Others stoutly uphold the Imperial policy, and berate its opponents in round terms. The most prominent of the former class is our Union friend, the *Opinion Nationale*, which, after citing the clauses of the London Convention, that state the objects of the triple alliance to be the procurement of protection for the persons and property of their subjects, and disclaim all intention of interfering with the free choice of the Mexicans in selecting their own form of government, proceeds to investigate the origin of the difficulty that has arisen. It adduces, first of all, a letter from Havana to the *Moniteur*, which says that England and Spain withdrew on the pretext that the presence of ALMONTE in the French camp altered the conditions of the London Convention totally, and that he and the other Mexicans with him manifested pretensions that they had no idea of supporting. The reply of the French Commissioners excluded the idea of any forcible intervention by France to change the form of Government, and yet they refused to dismiss ALMONTE and broke off all further relations with JUAREZ.

The *Opinion* next refers to the letter of Gen. PRIM, as explaining the mission of ALMONTE and his companions to have been the foundation of a throne for the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, and significantly adds: "such, too, is what the soldiers of France are at this moment engaged in." Such a course it denounces as contravening the spirit of Article 2 of the London Convention.

The French Commissioners, it admits, had declared the projects thus attributed to them to be absurd, but it quotes, in reply, the letter of the Spanish Commander, who, in explaining to a friend the retreat of the Spanish Contingent, says: "*The soldiers of the Emperor remain here to erect a throne for the Archduke Maximilian.*"

The *Opinion* follows up its logic by a citation from the *Patrie*, "the paper which in Paris expresses the ideas that dictated the resolve of the French Agents at Orizaba." That journal had said that *Almonte was the accepted chief of the Monarchical party*; that five Generals, with all their troops, had rallied to his standard and proclaimed the downfall of JUAREZ; that immediately on ALMONTE's arrival in the capital, he would be declared head of the Provisional Government; that a Constituent Assembly, chosen by universal suffrage *freely* expressed, would come together in Mexico, and make known the final will of the people; *that all who are engaged in commerce, trade and manufactures, the large proprietors and the clergy, are in favor of the monarchical party whose success now seems certain, and that this party, sustained by France, is that of civilization, order and liberty.* Is all this, asks the *Opinion*, fulfilling the Convention?—and the same paper proceeds to deplore the evil consequences to French finance of an *intervention without interest, cause or pretext, as well as without apparent issue*, undertaken in the wake of a handful of political refugees, either as a vagary or *as a ransom for Venice.*

The latter idea is scouted. *Austria is not likely to give up so rich an appanage for an uncertain throne in Mexico, which, in less than two years, would be the target of the United States, and a source of embarrassment, danger and war, demanding of Austria an expenditure of money, and the constant employment of a naval force not at her command.*

Should France guarantee peaceable possession to Austria, that would sooner or later involve her, too, in war with America, in which even victory would only be an adjournment of trouble. But the highly respectable military force of the Union, and its contiguity to Mexico, throw the advantage of circumstances against the European antagonist. The risks, expense and commercial disasters certain to accompany a conflict with America are tersely, but forcibly, hinted. If Venice, then, is to be acquired, the *Opinion* advises its acquisition in Italy.

It accepts the suggestion of the London *Times* that, even after overthrowing the present Mexican Government, the French will be unable to set up any other, and the Senate and Legislative Assembly are urged to investigate the financial condition of the country, and to throw light upon this intervention, in order that France may know whether, "jealous of the glory won by the Duc D'ANGOULEME in Spain, she is going to reëstablish the throne and fortify the altar in Mexico."

The *Presse*, in much the same spirit, combats the arguments of those who favor the expedition. It laughs at the idea of French military honor being at stake. In the face of English, Russian, or Austrian troops, French soldiers must not recoil, but conquer or die; but if the French army had retired after the council at Soledad, no one would have dreamed of saying that they ran away from the Mexicans. This had not been said of the English and Spanish contingents.

Satisfaction for injuries inflicted on French subjects was not the whole question. If it were, the expedition should go on, but a party were using it now only to establish a throne for the Austrian Archduke. Why is this particular administration of JUAREZ singled out for punishment and overthrow? If any have done so, *all* the Mexican Administrations have robbed and abused French subjects. The *Presse* quotes M. BILLAULT's speech in the Legislative Assembly, on March 13, to prove it. ZULOAGA and MIRAMON were as culpable as JUAREZ.

But the debt! The amount claimed by France, with interest and costs, reaches, at the outside, some five millions of piastres. Now, to collect this, she employs 330 guns, 5,000 seamen and 6,000 soldiers, at an expense of thirty or forty, possibly one hundred millions!

As for the acts of violence committed. The *Presse* cites many such done by the subjects of other than the Mexican Government, without incurring French chastisement. In fine, the supporters of the measure are called upon to prove that the good to be achieved will surpass the evil inflicted; that Mexico will not be denied *her* just freedom of choice, and that war with the United States and other American nations will not be incurred by this raid on Mexico.

The *Presse* embodies its opinion in the amendment to the sixth paragraph of the Address, proposed by the five Deputies of the Left, in the Legislative Assembly, as follows:

"We behold, with regret, the commencement of the expedition to Mexico. Its aim would appear to be intervention in the domestic affairs of a people. We call upon the Government to pursue only the reparation of our wrongs."

On the other side, the doughtiest champion is the semi-official journal, *La Patrie*, which, in a spicy leader of the 22d of May, thus upbraids the Opposition and defends the Government:

"What is now taking place in a portion of the French Press is without a parallel; such a defection from the interests and the military honor of our country is perhaps without a precedent. Papers which, until now, had accustomed us to greater patriotism, are endeavoring to substitute a question of party to one of national importance. One would think that the journals referred to were wavering between the Republican flag, in the hands of JUAREZ, and the French standard, borne by our soldiers and our flotillas along the Mexican shores. It is France that they should sustain, and it is the Republic that they defend."

The defection of England and Spain is bitterly alluded to, and the articles approving their conduct are stigmatized as sounding like the echoes of London and Madrid. The fact that France is at war with JUAREZ should, the *Presse* declares, be sufficient for every true Frenchman. The Opposition, it insists, misrepresent the attitude and intent of the French expedition to Mexico, in claiming it to be a monanchical intervention for the purpose of overthrowing a republic and setting up a throne. A reign of terror and brigandage is not to be favored and tolerated because it takes shelter under the Republican flag. The outrages committed in Mexico on French subjects, and the total neglect of all international obligations are alleged to be the true cause of the French expedition. So much money and precious life would not have been expended for any vain purpose. The aim in view was serious. The fall of JUAREZ would not be a satisfaction accorded to the vengeance of France, but a guarantee of future tranquillity. The Convention of London plainly revealed in the official language employed the possibility of a change of government, but never had France given any indication of the designs ascribed to her. "The daring imagination of Gen. PRIM could alone have attributed to the French Government purposes verified by no official act or document."

"What we bring to Mexico," says the *Patrie*, "is not a pretender to a throne; it is the very condition of her liberation; a deliverance from an odious tyranny, which has lasted for more than forty years, and which is an outrage upon humanity, civilization and liberty, and is an assault upon the interests of Europe. Such is our programme. Now, then! we ask what there is in this programme that could have caused the withdrawal of England and Spain; we ask, with still greater surprise, what there is to justify the support accorded by certain papers to the Republic of JUAREZ against the Government of their country?"

The *Patrie*, in conclusion, urges the prosecution of the advance to the very gates of Mexico, and in final reference to the defection of the Allies, says that this does not diminish the moral force of the question, and that France *reveals all her power only when left alone in the field.*

In other columns, the *Patrie* adverts to the recent articles of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which likewise approve and sustain the policy of the expedition, and urge its continuance until satisfaction be obtained for the past and security for the future.

The *Review* ascribes the hesitancy of both Spain and England to jealousy at the superior share assumed by France in the matter, and even hints at the possibility of Gen. PRIM having been influenced by family considerations, his Mexican alliances being numerous and well known.

In a later *premier Paris*, or special leader, the *Patrie* felicitates the public upon the recognition made by some of the London journals, and, particularly, the *Times*, of the fact that the Mexicans are governed in a manner that is a scandal to other nations, and that the nuisance ought to be abated.

It then alludes triumphantly to the apparent recoil of the *Siecle*, the *Presse*, and the *Opinion Nationale*, from the position at first assumed by them against the policy of the Expedition, the *Siecle* now proclaiming aloud that "justice must be done," and "the French name must be respected" in Mexico, the *Presse*, also, admitting that the Spaniards might have reëmbarked more slowly, and that England should have "given a little more reflection in meditating on the subject of indirect encouragement," and, finally, the *Opinion Nationale* as vehemently protesting its patriotism as the *Siecle*, and avowing as little repugnance to the monarchical form of Government as the *Presse*.

The *Patrie* then pointedly puts the question as to who is in the wrong if France has had any cause to act against Mexico, in full alliance with England and Spain and the latter recede. If the charges of violence, breach of faith and international law, and oppressive government, made against the Juarez Administration, be true, is not France to be thanked for the part she assumes? In limiting the action she should take to simply obtaining satisfaction. How can she be sure that this will come without a display of force and a commanding position? That England accepts the promises and signature of JUAREZ is her own look-out. Twenty-four hours after the departure of the French troops from Mexican soil, French subjects would again be robbed and murdered, the *Patrie* believes.

It cites the language of the *Opinion Nationale*, to the effect, that "not only has France the right to march on Mexico, if the safety of her subjects demand it, but she has also the right, by war and conquest, to overthrow in Mexico a Government that gives her cause of complaint, and even to establish another if she have any reason to expect better treatment from it."

This is all the *Patrie* requires. The argument used by the *Opinion Nationale*, that it is not the interest of France to engage in any intervention that may embroil her with the United States, is another question. France must, *first of all, consult her rights and defend her honor.* Whatever course England may see fit or Gen. PRIM may choose to pursue, France has her own path to follow. She has the right and with the right comes the duty to see justice done. The *Patrie* terminates this argument by pronouncing the doom of the existing Mexican Government and stigmatizing its apologists in France.

FROM MEXICO DIRECT.

RUMORED DEFEAT AND RETREAT OF THE FRENCH.

A correspondent, writing from Key West on the 30th of May, says: The United States frigate *Potomac* has just arrived from Vera Cruz, Mexico, bringing the important information *of the complete discomfiture of the French forces*, on the line of the Mexican route to the city, and their repulse and hasty retreat to Vera Cruz.

No particulars have been received of the engagements,—a heavy gale of wind continuing all day, preventing communication with the frigate here.

Enough is known, however, to assure you that the French Eagles have been obliged to fold their wings, and the entire army have countermarched, and are now directing their course toward the sea-coast, retreating rapidly with great loss before a victorious and superior force.

FROM PENSACOLA.

Arrival of the Transport Philadelphia—Col. Billy Wilson in Possession of the Rebel Secretary Mallory's House—Complete Destruction of the Navy-yard—The Town Almost Deserted.

The United States steam transport *Philadelphia*, Capt. HENRY BARTON, from Pensacola May 25, and Key West May 30, in ballast, to Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, arrived yesterday. The *Philadelphia* took from New-York, on her outward trip, 116 bullocks and 80 sheep, and all were landed in good condition by Commissary JAMES STARR and assistants. She has had fine weather all the passage home.

Our troops are still occupying Pensacola. Gen. ARNOLD has had the Mayor's office fitted up for his headquarters. He occupies the house belonging to Major CHASE, now in the Southern army. Col. WILLIAM WILSON has taken charge of the fine mansion and grounds owned by STEPHEN R. MALLORY, now the rebel Secretary of the Navy, and probably keeps house as well as the owner, as far as hospitality goes. The Sixth Regiment Zouaves, and the Seventy-fifth New-York Volunteers, Col. DODGE, are encamped in the city, and are part in tents, and the rest in vacant houses. The health of the men is good, and all are pleased with the change from Santa Rosa sand. Nearly all the large houses are closed, the owners having vanished, and many have left furniture and everything behind, so that our officers are enjoying as fine quarters as they could wish for. But few stores are open, and goods are scarce. There may be three hundred people left in the city, but all are very poor and destitute. Brig.-Gen. ARNOLD has been issuing rations to many of them. Confederate scrip is plenty, but, of course, worthless, and the people have nothing else to offer. The city is under martial law; several companies of regulars are quartered in the houses, and one company have the Custom-house building. WILSON's Zouaves are throwing up fortifications on a hill, which commands all approach by land. The United States ship *Vincennes* is anchored off the city. Deserters are constantly coming in. The rebels have a large body of mounted men, probably eight hundred strong, armed with shot-guns and long knives. Several have been captured by our pickets.

The *Philadelphia* arrived at Pensacola from New-York May 12, and was detained by the General (being the only steamer in port) until the 16th inst., and took up to Pensacola from Fort Pickens stores, troops, ammunition, &c., and May 14 went over to the Navy-yard and attempted to extinguish the burning coal, but could do no good. It is said there was over six thousand tons in the buildings; the glare can be seen a long distance at sea.

The destruction and wreck at the Navy-yard is complete, and beyond description. The fine Naval Hospital is a mass of ruins; also, all the fine dwellings. The *Philadelphia* was ordered to Key West May 16, to bring down more troops, and reached Pensacola May 23, with the Ninety-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. J. H. VAN ZANDT, and landed them all safely. She then took on board two Companies, "C and E, Third United States Infantry," Capt. JOHN MCL. HILDT commanding, which were ordered to join their regiment at Washington.

The steam transport *Gen. Meigs*, Capt. WATSON, is at Pensacola. "June 5, 7 A. M., off the Highlands, fell in with schooner *Franklin Pierce*, SMITH, with coal, in distress; lost her sails, and had 3½ feet water in her; took off Captain and all but one man, and brought them up to the city for assistance."

The following passengers came by the *Philadelphia*: Major Z. B. Tower, Engineer, United States Army; Capt. John McL. Hildt, Capt. John F. Phillips, Key West; Capt. H. T. Ellems, James Star, S. S. Brainerd, T. Arnold, Chris. H. Pix.

We are indebted to JOSEPH D. WICKHAM, Purser of the steamer *Philadelphia*, for favors.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 806, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—The Three Days' Fighting—Particulars of the Engagement and McClellan's Dispatches.

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY—The Enemy Retiring—Front Royal Recaptured—Charleston and Martinsburgh Recovered.

LETTERS FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

GEN. FREMONT AT STRASBURGH—The Rebels Retreating—Graphic Accounts from Shenandoah Valley.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK, VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—The Occupation of Corinth—The Mississippi Flotilla—Brilliant Success near Booneville, Miss.

SUCCESSES OF GEN. POPE—Reported Capture of Memphis and Fort Pillow.

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA—With Letters from our Special Correspondents—The American Question in England—French Intervention.

LETTERS FROM NORTH CAROLINA—Gov. STANLY's Proceedings—Union Prisoners at Salisbury.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

This is a number of great interest.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Ladies' French Walking Boots, (new style,) Balmorals and gaiters for Spring wear, with ladies', misses, boys and infants' boots and shoes of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

HOWARD—LOTT.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Wednesday, June 4, by Rev. Robert G. Strong, JOHN ERSKINE HOWARD to ABBY L., daughter of Hon. John A. Lott.

PRATT—ORNE.—In Springfield, on Wednesday, June 4, by Rev. Francis Tiffany, GEORGE W. PRATT, of New-York, to LINDA H., only daughter of the late Wm. W. Orne, of this place.

POOL—BOGGS.—On Wednesday, June 4, at Christ Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., by Rev. Edward B. Boggs, JOHN H. POOL to SOPHIA STUART, daughter of Commander Charles S. Boggs, U. S. N.

PRENTICE—ISHAM.—On Thursday, May 29, by Rev. Dr. Thompson, SARTELL PRENTICE, U. S. A., to Miss MARY A. ISHAM, daughter of Pierrepont Isham, of this City.

TIFFANY—TWEEDY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 5, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., DEXTER TIFFANY to ELISABETH, daughter of O. B. Tweedy, Esq.

DIED.

CASHMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, SARAH H., wife of Daniel Cashman, and daughter of Nicholas R. Van Brunt.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 394 8th-av., on Saturday afternoon, June 7, at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

GORDON.—On Thursday morning, June 5, after a protracted illness, HENRY E., eldest son of Letitia and the late Philip Gordon, aged 21 years and 24 days.

The friends of the family, and members of the Second Company Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., of which deceased was a member, also the members of the Seventh Regiment now in this City, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 191 Jersey-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Jersey City Ferry at 1 o'clock on the day of the funeral.

IRVING.—On Thursday afternoon, June 5, at St. Andrew's Rectory, Richmond, Staten Island, GRACE BRADNER, daughter of Rev. Theodore and M. Louisa Irving, in the 3d year of her age.

Funeral from the Rectory at 11 A. M. on Saturday.

KIP.—On Thursday morning, June 5, M. EVA, only daughter of Samuel and Mary M. Kip, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral ceremonies, from the residence of her grandparents, No. 6 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Scotch Plains, N. J., for interment.

MILBURN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, June 5, ALICE R., second daughter of Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Cornelia A. Milburn, aged 13 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at her father's residence, No. 119 West 21st-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

MCLEAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, THEODORE LAWRENCE, youngest son of Henry C. and Josephine M. McLean, aged 1 year.

The friends of the family, also those of Theodore Moulton, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandparents, No. 285 Madison-st., this day, (Friday,) the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

MCWHORTER.—At his residence, in Oswego, on Sunday, June 1, GEORGE H. MCWHORTER, in the 67th year of his age.

MACDONALD.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 4, after a long and lingering illness, THOMAS R. MACDONALD, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. John's Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., this day, (Friday,) the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

NICHOLSON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 5, suddenly, at her late residence, No. 14 West 60th-st., between Broadway and 9th-av., ALICE, wife of Thomas Nicholson, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the 30th-st. M. E. Church, between 8th and 9th avs., on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, June 4, RICHARD ARNOLD, youngest child of George C. and Mary L. Robinson, aged 22 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 59 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WILLARD.—At West Park, Esopus, Ulster County, on Thursday, June 5, Mrs. SALLY WILLARD, widow of the late Levi Willard, Esq., of Boston, Mass., aged 78 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 265.—June 5, 1862.
4, 32, 64, 45, 50, 20, 60, 12, 78, 6, 24, 19, 58.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 266.—June 5, 1862.
20, 24, 74, 54, 2, 14, 72, 40, 43, 37, 64, 47.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 213.—June 5, 1862.
6, 65, 40, 74, 19, 54, 11, 77, 67, 33, 51, 34, 60.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 244.—June 5, 1862.
41, 65, 20, 45, 51, 5, 35, 22, 52, 62, 67, 1.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

REMOVAL.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS,

have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to

NO. 37 PARK-ROW,

corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow. All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

CAN BE SEEN FOR A SHORT TIME
AT OUR STORE,
THE GREAT GOLD DINING SERVICE,
(the only one in the country,)
Which we have manufactured expressly
For the MAISON DOREE, 42 East Fourteenth-street,
F. Martinez, Proprietor.
VALUE $5,000.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-street.

A CARD.

S. J. VAIL, hatter, late with BEEBE & CO., will be pleased to see his friends and public generally at No. 118 Fulton-st., below Nassau, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., where he will show them the best and cheapest assortment of Soft and Straw Hats to be found in this City.

S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

ICE CREAM.

Ice Cream, made with fresh Sweet Cream received from the country every day, and sent in molds to any part of the City.

Sunday Schools, Excursion Parties, etc., will be supplied at very low wholesale prices.

WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway.

TADMAN'S
COMPOUND MAGNESIA LOZENGES,
FOR DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, ACIDITY OF STOMACH, WATER-BRASH, ETC.
TADMAN & CO., Druggists, Nos. 81 Bleecker-st., and 268 4th-av.

THE LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE PARK BARRACKS, acknowledges the receipt of the following articles; 150 mosquito nets, from Messrs. Paton & Co.; 2 boxes of clothing and stores from Pittsfield, Mass; 3 rocking chairs from Mrs. Heywood; 1 easy extension chair from Mrs. John L. Broome, Brooklyn; shirts and drawers to the value of $10, from Mr. M. L. Byrne, of Tennessee; a bundle of clothing from the South Baptist Church, 25th-st.; articles of bedding from the ladies of the Madison-square Church; stores and clothing of every description from the pupils of the Primary Departments of Ward Schools Nos. 27, 28 and 32, and from the Male Department of School No. 32; also, donations in money from several of these schools, as well as many bundles of clothing and money from other persons. All these moneys have been paid over to Col. Geo. Bliss, Jr., and will be acknowledged by him.

The ladies of the Association take the liberty of publishing the following letter from Messrs. Brewster & Co.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 31, 1862.

MADAM: Herewith inclosed we hand you our check for $76 25, being amount subscribed in small sums by the mechanics employed in our coach factory, which they desire shall be appropriated to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers who may reach our City; and they also desire us to express their thanks to you, and the ladies with whom you are associated, for the devoted attentions you have given to these brave men, who return to us suffering from wounds and disease contracted in defending their country.

We also inclose our check for $50—our own subscription for the same object. We beg to suggest that if the attention of the many hundred manufacturing establishments in our City could be called through the newspapers to this mode of subscription, a very large sum of money might be raised for your deserving organization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
BREWSTER & CO., No. 372 Broome-st.
Mrs. MARY H. LORD, No. 45 West 19th-st., New-York.

NATURE HAS PROVIDED A REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES.—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., has lately published A TREATISE ON FOREIGN AND NATIVE HERBAL PREPARATIONS, for the positive and permanent cure of Dyspepsia, Fits, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, General Debility and all Impurities of the Blood. Sent free to any person on receipt of name and address.

IS THIS FAIR OR NOT?—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT will cure Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Croup, Pains of all kinds, Sore Throats, &c., or no charge will be made. Every agent is authorized to return the money if any one is dissatisfied after using it according to directions. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

REPLIES TO ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.

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Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
Publish on Saturday:
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"ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."
BY THE

- I..Rev. E. M. GOULDBURN, D. D.
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- III..Rev. C. A. HEURTLEY, D. D.
- IV..Rev. W. J. IRONS, D. D.
- V..Rev. G. ROBISON, M. A.
- VI..Rev. A. W. HADDAN, B. D.
- VII..Rev. CHR. WORDSWORTH, D. D.

WITH A
PREFACE BY THE LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD,
AND
LETTERS FROM THE RADCLIFFE OBSERVER, AND THE READER IN GEOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.
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CONTENTS.

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- II..BUNSEN, THE CRITICAL SCHOOL, AND DR. WILLIAMS. By Rev. J. H. ROSE.
- III..MIRACLES. By Rev. C. A. HEURTLEY, D. D.
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- VI..RATIONALISM. By Rev. A. W. HADDAN.
- VII..ON THE INTERPRETATION OF SCRIPTURE. By Rev. CHR. WORDSWORTH, D. D.

APPENDIX.

- I..LETTER FROM REV. ROBERT MAIN, M. A., Pembroke College, Radcliffe Observer.
- II..LETTER FROM JOHN PHILLIPS, M. A., Magdalen College, Reader in Geology in the University of Oxford.

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MEDICAL COMMON SENSE—NEARLY 300 illustrated pages, bound in muslin. Treats in "plain English" on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases and unhappiness in marriage. Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York City. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 8 P. M., except Sundays.

MILITARY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, No. 55 WHITE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1862. }

TO DEALERS IN ARMS.—FIRST-CLASS ENfield rifle muskets in port, ready for immediate delivery, will be purchased, subject to inspection, by the United States Government, on application to the undersigned, Purchasing Officer, No. 55 White-st., N. Y.

No other description of arms are wanted or will be purchased.

S. CRISPIN, Capt. of Ordnance.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G.—SERGEANT KITCHEN, of the "First" Company will leave with a squad of men for Baltimore on SUNDAY P. M. Persons desirous of joining may apply at the First Company Armory, corner of 6th-st. and 3d-av., this day and Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and PERFECT APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is

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The BEST medicament yet compounded for the cure of

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By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the

DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

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THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

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A NEW ARTICLE
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HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, is selling English velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, oil-cloths, &c., at very low prices. All goods are guaranteed. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

TERRIBLE PANIC IN THE MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS TRADE.—An Importer's stock AT RETAIL—Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Ladies' and Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., at prices never before heard of. Men's and Boys' best 3 and 4-ply Linen Collars at 10 cents. Other goods in proportion. Great chance for Dealers.

J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 329 Broadway.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST., corner Murray, is now selling teas for [illegible] cents worth 75 cents; coffees, 20 cents, worth 25 cents; butter, at 16 cents, worth 20 cents; starch, at 4 cents, worth 6 cents; soap, at 4 cents, worth 6 cents; flour, [illegible] to $6 per barrel; hams, best quality, 7 cents; molasses, 30 cents per gallon; all grades of sugars, from [illegible] cents up at refiners' prices. Call and see for yourselves. (Cheapest store in the world.) AGNEW is the great grocer of the age—established twenty years.

LADIES' STATIONERY.—JUST RECEIVED per steamer. All the late patterns of Note and Letter Paper now in vogue in Paris.

All the articles of Stationery kept constantly on hand.
GOLD PENS of the best manufacturers.
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS engraved by the best artists.

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SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other annoyances, with first-class hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. Prices consistent with the times.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 5, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 95 bbls. Ashes, 19,753 bbls. Flour, 732 bbls. and 400 bags Corn Meal, 128,358 bushels Wheat, 119,986 bushels Corn, 25,956 bushels Rye, 1,150 bushels Oats, 10,125 pkgs. Provisions, 1,814 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 64 bbls., at $5 75@$5 81¼ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 800 bags Laguayra, in bond, for export, on private terms.

COTTON—Is salable and steady at 31c.@32c. chiefly at 31½c. for Middling ₩ lb.; sales, 1,300 bales, including a lot of Mexican.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in good demand, to-day, for shipment and home use, but prices favor buyers. Sales have been reported since our last, of 14,750 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 20@$4 30, chiefly at $4 20@$4 25; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 45@$4 75, chiefly at $4 45@$4 55; Superfine Western, interior to choice, at $4 15@$4 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 40@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 45@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 15 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 20	@$4 30
Extra State	4 45	@ 4 70
Superfine Western	4 15	@ 4 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 40	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	4 95	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 30
Extra Genesee	4 70	@ 6 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 65	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in fair demand at uniform rates. Sales 1,250 bbls., at $5@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is essentially unaltered. Sales 1,500 bbls. extra, at $4 45@$6 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is salable at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good demand, at $2 90 for Jersey, $3 15 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 700 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less active request, mainly for export, and prices have been less buoyant. Sales, 168,000 bushels, including Canada Club, at 84c.@98c.; White Western, $1 22@$1 26; Amber Western, $1 15@$1 18; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 09@$1 14; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 03@$1 04; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at 92c.@$1 02; Chicago Spring, at 91c.@$1 00; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 82c.@92c.; Red State (Spring) at $1 ₩ bushel. Corn is active and buoyant; sales 141,000 bushels, at 49c.@50c., chiefly at 50c. for old Mixed Western, and 47c.@48½c. for new do.; 52c. for Yellow Western, and 52c.@55c. for White Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is in good request, at 62c.@73c. ₩ bush.; sales 13,000 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are less sought after, including Canada, at 44½c.@45½c.; Western at 44c.@45½c.; and State at 45c.@46c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is plenty and heavy, at 60c.@70c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, including last year's crop, at 13c.@19c. ₩ lb.

LUMBER—A fair inquiry prevails for Eastern Spruce and Pine at uniform prices. At Albany, the arrivals during the week have been liberal, adding to the supply. The sales have been good to all points at prices current last week, which have been fully maintained. The low water North is occasioning some anxiety among Spruce and Hemlock dealers, as to their ability to maintain a supply. There is a scarcity of vessels for Eastern ports, and freights are active at increasing rates, which is no unusual occurrence at this season of the year. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to June 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	42,935,600	7,198	3,000	13,665,427
1861	22,265,912	3,871	32	7,830,600
1862	22,109,991	5,097	—	9,832,200

METALS—Transactions have been restricted today; prices have been quoted steady.

MOLASSES—Sales 130 hhds., including Porto Rico at 37c., and Cuba Muscovado at 27c.@28c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The demand has been principally for Spirits of Turpentine at $1 56@$1 57½ ₩ gallon, closing with sales of 450 bbls. Tar ranges from $10@$11 50 ₩ bbl. Resin, scarce and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited request at $11 37½@$11 50, chiefly at $11 50, for Mess, and $9@$9 25 for Prime ₩ bbl. Sales 1,100 bbls. Cut Meats are in more demand at 4½c.@5½c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard is doing better; sales, 1,100 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7½c.@8½c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet and drooping; sales, 200 bbls., at $13 75@$14 50 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $16@$16 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in fair request, at 10c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@19c. for poor to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 5c.@8½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, 230 bags East India, at $4 87½@$5 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 300 bags Pepper on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales have been fair to-day, comprising 1,200 hhds., including Cuba at 6⅝c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico, part at 8c.@8½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@25c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were made to-day, at quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. ₩ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8½d.@9d.; Corn 8d.@8½d. ₩ bush.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@27s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d., and by steamer, 55s.@60s. Tallow, 25s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Havre—Wheat, in bags, at 20c. ₩ bushel.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT—TWO YOUNG LADIES INSTANTLY KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Sunday night, about 12 o'clock, during the terrific storm of thunder and lightning which passed over the city, two young ladies—Miss MARY PILLSBURY and Miss CLARA GOODWIN—were instantly killed by lightning, in their bed, at the two-story brick house which stands alone on the island, opposite the steamboat landing. The two ladies had retired to bed a few minutes before the approach of the storm, and it is supposed that they had not gone to sleep when the fatal accident occurred. The head of the bed, in which they were lying together, stood near a gable window. The lightning struck the house between two chimnies, and the fluid appeared to have divided into three different forks, and to pass in different directions. The fork which killed the ladies passed in at the window near the bed. There was a feather mattress upon a straw one, and the fluid passed under the feathers and set the straw on fire. A night-cap worn by one of the ladies was torn into shreds, and the face and neck of the wearer somewhat marked. The other fork or division of the fluid passed down a wooden water conductor, which was completely shattered. The third passed down a chimney-flue to the lower story, and, coming out near the fire-place, shot diagonally across the room, breaking a looking-glass into a hundred pieces. The shock was, of course, distinctly felt by all in the house, and some member of Mr. PILLSBURY's family opening the door of the room occupied by the girls, the fire in the bed was discovered and immediately extinguished.

The Coroner was notified of the accident, and, after examining into the case, reported in accordance with the above facts.

Miss PILLSBURY was 22 years of age; Miss GOODWIN was 28. The latter reached this city from South Berwick, Maine, on Saturday, and was to have been married this week.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, June 2.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe per steamship *Hibernian* close at the New-York Post-office at 1¾ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

HENRY FINNERTY, OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, is requested by his parents to write immediately to them. Any person knowing the whereabouts of this youth, (who is 16 years of age, tall and slender, and who arrived at New-York from London in July last, and subsequently is said to have gone to Albany, N. Y., and from thence to Philadelphia, Penn.,) is respectfully requested to communicate the intelligence to his father, THOMAS FINNERTY, No. 299 Scotland-road, Liverpool.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 123 Broadway under the New-York Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

By HENRY WOOD & CO.,
Salesrooms No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE Late JOHN GARSIDE, of Newark, N. J., FRIDAY, June 6, at 11 o'clock, At their salesrooms No. 450 Broadway, Comprising table and dessert knives, carvers, &c., in pearl, ivory, medallion and silver handles; steel nutpicks, cheese scoops, &c. Being the entire balance of Mr. Garside's manufacture. By order.

M. L. WARD, WM. GARSIDE, } Executors.

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, GUNS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c. ALSO, ABOUT 5,000 CAVALRY SABRES AND LINE OFFICERS' SWORDS.

Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF ENGRAVINGS AT AUCTION.

S. T. WILLIAMS, No. 652 Broadway, Between Bleecker and Bond sts.,

Will sell, through Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., without reserve, on MONDAY EVENING, June 2, 1862, commencing at 7½ o'clock, and each succeeding evening during the week, the extensive stock, consisting of fine English and French Engravings, French and German Lithographs, French and English Studies, fine Photographs, &c., &c.

The sale will be peremptory, to close out the balance of the stock. Purchasers will have an opportunity to supply themselves, such as, perhaps, will never occur again.

Catalogues will be ready on Saturday.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No 158 Broadway, in the lower salesrooms, a large assortment of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, oil cloth and matting, elegant oak, and dining-room suite, made to order, by Hutchings; mahogany parlor suite, elegant chandeliers, black walnut extension table, white China dinner, and tea set, glassware and cutlery, large rosewood wardrobe, rosewood and black walnut bookcases, office desks, bronze clock, and mantel ornaments, sofas, chairs, refrigerator, &c.

ALSO

A fine rosewood cottage pianoforte, and a rosewood melodeon. The whole to be sold without reserve.

SALE OF STEAMBOATS AT AUCTION.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company's steamboats

CITY OF BUFFALO and WESTERN METROPOLIS,

with furniture, tackle, &c., will be sold at the city of Toledo, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 12 o'clock. A full and complete inventory, giving a description of the boats, engines, furniture, &c., may be had at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st., on the 2d of June next.

E. M. GILBERT,
HENRY KEEP,
A. HAVEMEYER, } Trustees.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of a general assortment of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suits, in brocatel; mahogany sofas in hair cloth; mahogany chairs, in hair cloth; gilt frame French plate pier mirrors with slabs and brackets, mahogany bedsteads, and black walnut marble top washstands, gilt frame mantel mirrors, mahogany marble top pier tables, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany etagere, elegant ormolu clocks, window shades, China, glass and crockery ware. Further particulars tomorrow.

PIN FACTORY FOR SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at public auction, at Cohoes, Albany County, New-York, on the 12th of JUNE, 1862, 2 P. M., on the premises, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, the machines, fixtures and appurtenances of the Albany Pin Company, located in that village, being complete in all its parts for carrying on the manufacture of Pins, and consisting of 27 Pin-making machines, 5 Pin-sticking machines, together with turning lathes, wire straighteners, shafting, dies, cutters, and all the tools requisite for conducting the business. Terms liberal. For particulars, inquire of C. W. BENDER, or LOUIS SPANIER, Albany, N. Y.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 6, AT 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, a large assortment of good furniture—rosewood parlor suites, pier and mantel glasses, etageres, sofas, chairs, centre-tables, mahogany and walnut dressing bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, pianos, &c., &c. Also, a quantity of dry goods, shirts, gloves, hats, silk, cotton, 16 army cots, sewing-machines, 30 cooking and parlor stoves, and heaters, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine family horse, brown bay, 16 hands high, believed to be perfectly sound and kind in all harness; also, a doctor's gig; also, a single harness, nearly new.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of valuable bay horses, long tails, 15½ hands high, about 7 and 8 years old, gentle and kind in all harness. To be sold without reserve, as the owner has no further use for them.

HENRY WOOD, Auctioneer.

NICHOLS, WOOD & CO., NO. 115 NASSAU st., will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ A. M., a large collection of fuchsias, roses, geraniums and Summer flowering plants, all of which are choice and rare.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS. ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE, No. 65, corner of William-st.

All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.

FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES, at the lowest market rates.

The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations. STRASBURGER & NUHN, No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

None genuine without our trade mark.

J. G. & I. EDGE.
Dépôt No. 37 Maiden Lane.
City displays at short notice.
Country jobbers and dealers invited to inspect.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.

Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.

THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

1776. J. G. & I. EDGE'S FIREWORKS.

Dépôt No. 47 Maiden-lane.
H. B. TITUS, Agent.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, JR., Remember the No., 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

SANITARY COMMISSION.—THE UNITED States Sanitary Commission will open an office for the transaction of its local business at No. 498 Broadway, second floor, on MONDAY, the 2d instant.

It proposes to centralize at this office all information that can be obtained from Governmental and other sources, concerning the departure and arrival of transports having sick and wounded troops aboard; to keep a record of sick and wounded soldiers arriving at this port, and of the disposition made of them; to act as a medium of communication among the local Associations for the relief of the sick in transit, and to coöperate with the United States military and medical authorities here, in the transportation, reception and distribution of patients from the army.

Medical students, desirous of acting as dressers on the transports in service of the Commission, will please report at this office, enter their names and address, references to their medical preceptors, and the notice they require when called to serve.

Male nurses, volunteering their services on the transports, will register their names at this office, with address and reference, and notice required by them.

Surgeons and physicians seeking information in regard to the public service, or wishing to volunteer in emergencies, will apply at this office.

All persons having business with the Commission will apply in person to the Superintendent in charge, between 8 A. M. and 11 P. M. The Executive Committee of the Sanitary Commission will usually meet at the office, between 3 and 4 P. M., daily.

The expenses of the Commission are very heavy. The present month has cost it not less than $22,000, mostly in the purchase of hospital supplies for the army in Virginia and the Southwest. It is believed that this expenditure has saved a thousand lives, at least, in Virginia alone.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to G. T. Strong, No. 68 Wall-st.

The various Hospitals and Soldiers' Relief Associations of this City are invited to report before noon of every day what number of beds are vacant in their several establishments.

The following articles of hospital clothing and supplies are urgently wanted by the Commission, and may be sent to the "Women's Central Association of Relief," No. 10 Cooper Institute:

CLOTHING.

Sheets, greatly wanted.
Cotton shirts, greatly wanted.
Cotton drawers, greatly wanted.
Cotton socks, greatly wanted.
Cotton (not woollen) wrappers, wanted.
Flannel bandages, wanted.

SUPPLIES.

Jellies, teas, spirits, wines, farinaceous food, condensed milk, preserved meats and dessicated vegetables, Boston crackers, beef extract, ice by the cargo.

The prodigious demand of the last month, during which more than a hundred thousand articles of clothing (besides other supplies) have been issued by the Commission to the sick and wounded, in the army of the Potomac alone, (and probably a much larger amount to the Western and other Departments) has reduced our stock, and although 686 cases have been received at the Washington depôt since April 23, the demand is much greater than the supply.

A special regard to the *specified list* in this advertisement is besought on the part of those sending supplies.

To this is to be added a new and unexpected want—that of cast-off outer clothing—coats, pantaloons, vests, to clothe soldiers who have lost or so fouled their uniforms as to be unable to leave the hospitals on shore without fresh clothing.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1862.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, Pres't.
GEORGE T. STRONG, Treas'r, No. 68 Wall-st.
THOS. H. FAILE, JR.,
Superintendent of the N. Y. Agency of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 171 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl with good City references, as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on the machine; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 36 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active and industrious girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands waiting and chamberwork thoroughly; will assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country; best of reference; over three years in last place. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; a good home preferred to high wages. Call, for two days, at No. 61 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, (a Protestant,) a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good references given. Apply for two days at 192 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and waiting and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; three years' City reference, if required. Call at No. 432 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any good servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COMPETENT cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, bread and biscuit; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; can give most satisfactory reference. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 30 West 28th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family by a woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; unexceptional City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 289 West 18th-st., corner of 6th-av., over grocery-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook who has lived in the highest families; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 279 10th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—TWO respectable young women want situations, one as a first-rate cook—would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing—is a Protestant; the other as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; she thoroughly understands her business in both capacities. Both have the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—TWO sisters wish situations in a small private family; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to take care of children, and do plain sewing; can do embroidery nicely; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, as good cook and baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, or to do general housework; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 118 Christopher-st., in the rear, first floor, for two days.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, with the best of City reference for over two years, desires a situation in the above capacity; will assist in washing; can do all kinds of cooking in good style; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as plain cook or general servant; is a good baker; understands meats and poultry; is a good washer and ironer, and does up linen in style; would take a situation as laundress; is willing to engage either in the City, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh; wages $7 per month. Call at, or address, No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS PLAIN COOK, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a neat respectable girl as cook, or general servant, either in the City or country; will be found an economizing, industrious servant; an excellent washer and ironer, and good, thorough plain cook; obliging and trusty; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY competent young woman wants a situation as above; you can get her or any good servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent Protestant girl: is an excellent plain cook, and baker of bread and plain pastries; is a good washer and ironer, and can make good butter; has excellent reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, willing and obliging, to do the general housework of a small family; would go to the country; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by a young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can cut and fit ladies' dresses in the most fashionable style; can do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference for the last ten years; has no objection to travel with a lady. Call at No. 197 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen until engaged.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of City references given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor back room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as laundress and chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 49 West 25th-st., where best of reference will be given.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of the nursery, and is willing to make herself generally useful, if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country in a gentleman's family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 352 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Can be seen for two days. Ring the bell of the private door to the millinery-store.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable woman as nurse and chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 East 30th-st.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress, by a Protestant woman, with the best of reference; can take the care of an infant from its birth; will do chamberwork and assist in fine washing; prefers the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a neat American girl, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; makes children's clothes and shirts in style; neat at work; quick at the needle; or as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; does all styles of family sewing; wages $7; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; would go to the country; best City references. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as competent seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is a good dressmaker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines perfectly; would assist in the care of children; would go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 124 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., front. Can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl, as seamstress, or would take care of growing children; can cut and fit; understands all kinds of family sewing; would do a little chamber work. Call, for two days, at No. 48 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, who can do all kinds of sewing and dressmaking, a situation; speaks English. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, formerly at the Bible House.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman as seamstress and to do chamberwork; has no objections to the country for the Summer; best of City reference given. Call at No. 251 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a girl to do plain sewing and as chambermaid, or to take care of children. Call at No. 98 Lexington-av.; I am advertising from where I am living.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a neat, active young woman, as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as an experienced waitress; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 West 19th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

EMPLOYERS AND SERVANTS.—WE would call your attention to the fact that our New Institute is one of the most respectable and reliable institutes in this City, furnished in a manner suited for the comfort of servants and accommodation of employers. Servants in abundance, both for City and country.

H. & A. QUENFALL, No. 592 6th-av.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. A large number of girls, with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also men servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a book-keeper from July 1; best references. Address J. L. S., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN RESIDING WITH his parents wishes a situation as clerk in a grocery store. Inquire of M. BOTTY, No. 28 Avenue A.

AS CLERK OR COLLECTOR.—WANTED, a situation as general clerk or collector, or as cashier in a hotel or auction room, by an experienced man who can give the best of reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man who thoroughly understands driving and the care of horses, harness, &c.; willing to assist in the gardening, or make himself useful; has over three years' reference from last employer. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and has no objection to go to the country; has the best of references. Can be seen at Mr. Disney's saddlery-store, No. 60 East 14th-st., Union-square, or address J. N., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man in the above capacity, who understands his business in all its parts; is very willing, obliging, and an excellent driver. Has the best of City reference. Address B. C. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class German waiter man, who speaks good English, in a private family in the City or country; best references will be given. Apply immediately at No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., in the basement.

NAVY.—SITUATION WANTED BY A LAD 16 years of age as clerk for some navy officer. Address J. S., Madison-square Post-office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE BONNE FRANCAISE qui sache couche et qui ait un bon accent, pour prendre soin de trois petites filles. Il faut qu'elle ait de bonnes recommandations. Se presenter entre 9 heures et Midi, au No. 16 Ouest 36th-rue, près de la 5me-av.

ON DEMANDE UNE FRANCAIS QUI sache très bien coudre et faire les robes. Se presenter entre 9 heures et midi No. 16 36me rue (ouest) près de la 5 ieme avenue.

HELP WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, a young man from 18 to 21 years of age, as assistant book-keeper. Address, with references, Box No. 3,977 New-York Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY OR YOUNG MAN, 16 to 20 years of age, to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place in the country; he must assist in the stable and also the gardener. Address, stating wages, B. G., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, in a private family, two girls; one must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and the other a laundress; must be willing and obliging, and be able to give good City reference. Call at No. 158 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

A GROOM.—WANTED, ON A FARM NEAR THE City, a sober, attentive young man to assist as groom in taking care of young horses and cattle; none others but such as have been accustomed to the work need apply; wages $14 per month and board. Apply before 9 in the morning at No. 30 East 36th-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman to do general housework in a small private family. Apply at No. 280 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, AS LADY'S maid, a competent French, German or Swiss person, who has lived out in that capacity and understands dressing hair. Apply at No. 83 5th-av. Hotel.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a nurse and seamstress, to go to the country for the Summer; a young woman, who can sew neatly, and is willing to make herself generally useful, is required. Apply at No. 155 East 19th-st., between 9 A. M. and 12 M., Friday.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, as nurse and plain seamstress, a trustworthy Protestant woman, with good city reference to former employers, who can be seen. None others need apply. No. 11 East 13th-st., near 5th-av., between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY, MERCHANT AND WHALING VOYAGES.—Wanted, landsmen, seamen, ordinary seamen, coopers, blacksmiths and boat-steerers, for short and long voyages. Inquire at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs, North River. HENRY JAMES, Agent.

WANTED—TO WORK IN A LIVERY STABLE and to drive occasionally, a young man who understands the care of horses. Apply at No. 271 Canal-st., near Broadway.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having $150. removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

RAVEN & BACON. MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.

Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by instalments.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
CLOSING ALL OUR FANCY STRAWS,
ALL OUR FRENCH FLOWERS,
AND HEAD-DRESSES, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
INVOICES LACE CURTAINS
AND EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS,
FROM AUCTION, VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
JACONETS, PLAID AND STRIPED CAMBRICS,
SWISS AND BOOK MUSLIN,
FULL STOCK, ALL QUALITIES, VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
OPENING THE CHEAPEST INVOICE OF
FRENCH LACE MITTS IN THE CITY,
FROM 3s. TO 3s.
Nos. 204 and 205 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY. All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs, initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and rufflings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—LOST, MISLAID OR STOLEN, five Bonds Third Mortgage of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, Nos. 27, 28, 183, 184 and 185, with Interest Coupons attached payable 1st of May and 1st of November. Payment of the same being stopped, the above reward will be paid for their recovery, by S. BRUSH, No. 35 Front-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ENGRAVING.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD.—S. P. AVERY, REMOVED from No. 48 Beekman to No. 162 Nassau, corner of Ann-st.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE ON LONG ISLAND TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—A large frame dwelling, with piazza on three sides, finely situated immediately on the water, about 18 miles from New-York, and 20 minutes' ride from the steamboat landing. The house contains 15 rooms; there are also stables and carriage-house, a fine garden, planted, and well stocked with small fruits. Also, boating and fishing; plenty of oysters and clams. To a good tenant will be rented low. Inquire of D. MINTHORN, 61 Warren-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITABLE out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—TEN OR TWELVE OF the finest country seats to be found in New-England, some of them unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location.

Also, farms in Connecticut in all parts of the State, of all qualities and descriptions, at prices from $1,000 to $20,000. For particulars address or apply to WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET.—TWO modern cottage houses, roomy and with every convenience; situation elevated and healthy, and surroundings very agreeable; less than one hour from City, and convenient to dépôt. Also, to let, a furnished house in West 22d-st., City. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 75 Liberty-st., corner Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A PLEASANT PLACE IN NEW-CANAAN, CONN.—House, barn, etc., (new) with two acres, fruit trees, fine garden, two wells, beautiful location; 18 acres adjoining if wanted. Price $3,000. Call at Piano Rooms, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION as a residence, No. 119 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. The dwelling is a commodious, double frame house; the lot well stocked with fruit trees and grape vines, is 50 by 200 feet, and the neighborhood most highly respectable. Inquire of Messrs. BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FIFTEEN LOTS IN HARLEM, ON 122D, 123d, 125th, 12th sts., 4th and 5th avs., ready for improvements, or desirable for investments. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Also, four lots on Nostrand-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. J. C SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone house No. 15 2d-place, Brooklyn; contains all the modern improvements; will be sold on easy terms, or let to a small family at a low rent. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE on southerly corner of Van Brunt and Tremont sts., Brooklyn; has a store on first floor, occupied as a bakery; house in good order; rents for $325 per year. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE first-class high-stoop dwelling-house, No. 126 West 12th-st.,—three rooms deep, with mantel and pier mirrors, chandeliers, gas-fixtures, oil-cloths and furnace. Inquire within, from 11 to 12, or 6 to 7 P. M., or of J. CODDINGTON, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO GARDENERS AND VINE-DRESSERS.—To lease on shares, with long leases, from five to ten acres, near the City, to be cultivated in strawberries and grapes. Nice cottages and gardens furnished free to tenants. Apply at No. 23 Dey-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET, By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—ONE OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSES on Mansfield-place, 51st-st.: has all the modern improvements. Rent low. Inquire on the premises, at No. 18.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO RENT FOR THE SEASON, to a private family only, a well-furnished house in the most central and desirable situation on the lake; thirteen rooms, fine stable, beautiful grove, garden, boats, &c. Possession immediately. Will be rented very low to a small quiet family, willing to board a lady, the owner, child and servant, for the season, in part payment of rent. Apply to W. C. BARRETT, No. 8 Wall-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—IN THE most healthy part of Westchester County, suitable for a small family, with pasture for a cow, and vegetables, for the Summer, at a low rent. Inquire of JOHN GAUDU, Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

INSTRUCTION.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge. G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD family, and well educated, would like to find a family to reside with during the Summer, either as lady's companion, or to teach her language in exchange for her board. The best of references will be given. Address Miss Z., Box No. 3,145 Post-office.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY PARENT wishing to locate one or two boys, under 14 years of age, in the country, under advantages which cannot be surpassed, will hear of such an opportunity by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, Esq., No. 132 Broadway, Room 8.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY QUALIFIED TO INSTRUCT IN the English branches, French, Latin and rudiments of music, of long experience, desires a position in a school or family. Compensation not a consideration. Undoubted references, if desired. Address, for three days, N., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A THOROUGH ENGLISH AND classical scholar, of much experience and great success in teaching, desires a situation as teacher in some school or family. Address PROFESSOR, care of E. Sprout, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a young lady, of several years' experience in teaching, a situation in a school, or as governess in a family, to teach the English branches and Latin. Address M. Y. B., Box No. 727 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT rooms, in suite or separately, furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, on very moderate terms, at No. 102 East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. The house is finely located; has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT APARTMENTS CAN be had by a lady expecting to require medical attention. Home comforts can be fully realized. Skillful medical care always at hand. Family small and unobtrusive. Address Dr. EDWARD BARTON, Station D, New-York City.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a few single gentlemen, can procure very desirable rooms, with board, at moderate prices, in a first-class house, by applying at No. 137 West 13th-st., corner 7th-av.,—entrance on 13th-st. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MURRAY Hill will let two very cool and pleasant rooms for the Summer, with board, to parties of the first respectability. Best reference given. Call at No. 53 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room on third story, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 139 Joralemon-st., near Court. References required.

TWO LADIES, WHO CAN GIVE UNEXCEPTIONABLE references, wish, before leaving town for the Summer, to make an arrangement for the ensuing Fall and Winter. They desire two unfurnished rooms on the second floor, in a private family or boarding-house, situated between 18th and 28th sts., and between the 4th and 6th avs. Address A. K., Madison-square Post-office, St. Germain Hotel.

TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, and several single gentlemen, can obtain handsome furnished or unfurnished rooms, closets, hot and cold water, and first-class board, with a private family, at No. 48 West 26th-st. Reference required.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, (EN suite,) consisting of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and dressing-room, to let, with private table, to a family without children, or a party of gentlemen, for the Summer, at No. 140 5th-av., corner 19th-st. References exchanged.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS—COMPRISING the parlor floor and bedrooms on the second floor of a large first-class house on Murray Hill; family strictly private, with or without board at a private table. Address DENTON, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 74 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, opposite Union-square, handsomely furnished rooms, in suite or single, with full or partial board. Gentlemen will find the location desirable. House has all modern improvements. References exchanged.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PARTIAL BOARD for gentlemen at No. 37 Cranberry, between Willow and Columbia sts. Situation desirable; five minutes of Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—No. 221 STATE-ST. Furnished front rooms on second and third floors, for single gentlemen, or families. Good board; terms low. Single gentlemen taken for meals only, if required.

AT NO. 22 BOND-ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two choice large rooms, handsomely furnished; hot and cold water, &c.; suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references given and required.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, on second floor, to let with board. Inquire at No. 160 Sullivan-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD—AT A NEW HOUSE, WITH large, airy rooms, situated on Peach Lake, near Croton Falls, Westchester County, accessible by all trains on the Harlem Railroad. The location is pleasant and healthy, with facilities for fishing, boating, hunting and driving, in the immediate vicinity. Adjoining, is a large grove, also buildings for horses and carriages. Inquire of S. B. QUICK, at D. Collamore & Co.'s, No. 479 Broadway; of Baker & Vail, No. 268 Washington-st.; or address G. C. VAIL, North Salem, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES WISHING TO obtain board for the Summer, can find desirable accommodations on reasonable terms, in a large house pleasantly situated in Glen Cove, Long Island, and about an hour's sail from New-York; good boating and fishing a short distance from the house. For particulars apply to Mrs. SAUNDERS, Glen Cove, Long Island. Steamer *Jesse Hoyt* leaves Peck-slip every day at 3½ P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD AND LARGE AIRY rooms can be had in a private family, near the Sound, on line of New-Haven Railroad, distant 2½ hours from the City. The house is beautifully located on high ground, commanding a splendid view of the water and surrounding scenery. Salt-water bathing, boating, fishing, pleasant drives, etc. References exchanged. Address L. D., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Spring and Summer months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE Summer, for a family requiring four good-sized, airy rooms, and good board, in an elevated, healthy region, wholly free from fever and ague, and at least 40 miles distant from New-York. Address, with particulars and terms, C. H. T., Box No. 3,922 Post-office, New-York.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A family pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, wish a few boarders. Could accommodate three or four families with large, airy rooms and good board. Address H. H. R., Box No. 34, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—DOUBLE OR SINGLE rooms; the house fronts the Hudson, half a mile above the village; the scenery is unsurpassed; fare by boat $3 per month. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing; two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,066 Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, about seven minutes' walk from railroad dépôt. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Adults preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 59, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—NOT MORE than two hours' distance from the City. About six rooms will be required. Address, stating terms, Box No. 2,474 Post-office, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open; situated only 50 yards from sea-shore; central of the place; house fronting ocean 500 feet; will accommodate 500 guests; two hours from New-York; steamer leaving foot of Murray st. twice daily, thence by the R. & L. B. railroad. Address
JUNE 1, 1862. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or dépôt. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MIRABEAU, PARIS.—C. J. BACHMAYER, who had the honor of the whole management of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Journey through the United States, begs to inform travelers in Europe, that he has taken the Direction of the HOTEL MIRABEAU, Rue de la Paix, in Paris, which has been entirely renovated and refurnished, and offers every comfort combined with elegance, for moderate charges.

Having traveled for many years with distinguished European and American families, he feels confident that the experience thus gained will enable him to provide fully for the comfort of those who may honor the Hotel Mirabeau with their patronage.

PARIS, May 12, 1862.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CARE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 163 Fulton Market.

PROVISIONS of all kind carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE. Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind. No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Painting Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1862, $943,173.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, ON CARGO AND FREIGHT.

No TIME RISKS, or Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are taken.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 10th of January, 1855, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which Certificates were issued, amount to	$1,065,960
Additional Profits from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862	101,850
Total Profits for 7 years	$1,167,810
The Certificates previous to 1859, have been redeemed by Cash	402,610
Net Earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862	$765,200

The dealers have had returned to them in dividends, for the 7 years, an average of over 27 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

Alfred Edwards,	William Leconey,	Jehial Read,
A. C. Richards,	B. W. Bull,	John A. Bartow,
Sheppard Gandy,	C. Hadden,	A. S. Barnes,
W. M. Richards,	L. P. Morton,	J. E. Hanford,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	F. W. Meyer,	Alex. M. Earle,
C. E. Milnor,	John B. Arthur,	H. L. Atherton,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	J. K. Myers,	John A. Hadden,
Fred'k B. Betts,	A. Wesson,	Geo. C. Wetmore,
Moses A. Hoppock,	William Kent,	P. H. Vandervoort.
Sanford Cobb, Jr.,	David P. Morgan,	Josiah M. Fiske,
W. H. Mellen,	Byron Sherman.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 170 BROADWAY.
June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
RUSSEL STEBBINS,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
M. L. MARSH,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
P. L. FOULKE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
G. C. SATTERLEE,	NEILSON RUNYON,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
JOHN D. WARD,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN J. MCLAREN,
CHARLES H. CLAYTON,	ROBERT H. BERDELL.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES, AND AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,

Constantly purchased and for sale by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 18th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1778. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $800,000, reimbursable 1st July, 1862, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$20,000 IN hand, belonging to an estate, and some $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character, from principals, will be considered, if addressed EX., Box No. 2,689 Post-office.

N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 29, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company, June 1, will be paid on presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 21, 1862.—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 9, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER

WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST FIGURES, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE,)

WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

LAND WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST. PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,000 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after June 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE First and Second Mortgages, Land Grants and City of Milwaukee Bonds, bought by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER AND United States Demand Notes of the first issue, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAINTING DOME OF CAPITOL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, at 12 M., for furnishing materials and executing the painting of the iron-work of the new dome of the United States Capitol.

Drawings exhibiting every part of the work, and specifications explaining the manner of executing the same, may be examined at the Architect's Office, in the southwest room on the attic story of the centre building of the United States Capitol, every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 4 P. M.

WATT J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.

To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 18 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to

[Signed,] A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN, JOHN MEHAN, NICHOLAS SEGUR, } Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 4, 1862.

FREDERICK E. MATHER, MICHAEL RYAN, EDWARD COOPER, JOHN FOSTER, } Committee on New Schools of the XVIIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

JOHN HAYWARD, CHAS. E. KUGLER, Z. FRANCIS BARNES, JOHN H. NIEPOTH, } Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.

Dated June 2, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—PROposals will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to

(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway, continue to administer their NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM with increased confidence and success, after a trial of more than a year, in several hundred cases, from 70 down to 7 years of age. Beautiful sets of teeth, from $10 to $25. Refer to Drs. Pond, Wooster, Gilchrist and Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker, Smith and others.

MEDICAL.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everwhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

DR. DUDLEY, FROM THE HOSPITALS of London, and Paris, and New-York, may be confidentially consulted and perfectly relied upon for the cure of private diseases and of uterine affections.

Loss of memory, nervous debility, involuntary emissions and impotency, the direful results of secret habits, thoroughly cured.

Office No. 48 East 12th-st., five doors west of Broadway. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.

SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.

HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMBERS-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 183 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY

J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent,
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR—In DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 35 7th-av., corner 13th-st. One quarter's lessons, $10; private lessons, $12. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. Dumar.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.

Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	68

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, June 21.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Jun 7, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

NOTICE.—FOR RIO JANEIRO, LOTA, (NEAR VALPARAISO,) AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new steamer CONSTITUTION, 3,300 tons burden, from New-York for the above ports on or about the 20th inst.

Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro	$150
Cabin passage to Lota	$300
Cabin passage to San Francisco	$400

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. JUNE 2, 1862.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.

On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer WYOMING leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., freight train (passenger car attached) and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., (freight train.)

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. Night Line—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW WILL resume her regular trip for ALBANY, making the intermediate landings "as per bill," commencing SATURDAY, June 7, from Jay-st. pier, at 7 A. M.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, 538 Broadway

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CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SUMMER SEASON.
THE OPERA.
PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 11.

Mr. ULLMAN finding, on his return from Europe, that during his absence only twenty-four opera nights had been given, instead of thirty, as required by his lease, begs to inform the patrons of the opera that, provided always he can make suitable arrangements, he will give the remaining

SIX NIGHTS,
COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

On the conclusion of which he will immediately return to London to complete the important contracts entered into for the Fall.

It is his intention to conduct the Six Nights of the Summer Season on the same system as that which gave so much satisfaction in former years at Castle Garden, viz.: nightly combine the very highest talent in the country in one Grand Festival Entertainment, and offer it to the public at a general rate of admission.

ACCESSIBLE TO ALL CLASSES.

Full particulars to-morrow.

WALLACK'S.

Last night but two of the season.
FRIDAY,
Mrs. Inchbald's standard comedy,
EVERY ONE
HAS HIS FAULT.

Sir Robert Ramble	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Solus	Mr. Blake
Mr. Irwin	Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Harmony	Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Norland	Mr. Norton
Mr. Placid	Mr. Young
Edward Irwin	Miss Fanny Reeves
Miss Spinster	Mrs. Vernon
Lady Eleanor Irwin	Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Placid	Mrs. John Sefton
Miss Woodburn	Miss M. Henriques

SATURDAY—
THE FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.

In which all the comedians of the establishment will perform, being the only occasion they have all appeared in the same play this season.

BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN SEFTON.
On MONDAY, June 9,
Last night of the season,
On which occasion two plays, never acted here,
THE LITTLE TREASURE,
And
RURAL FELICITY,

Combining the entire strength of the company, will be produced for the

BENEFIT OF Mr. MOSS, (Treasurer.)

Mr. WALLACK begs to state that he has let his theatre for a Summer season to Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE. Novelties of the style in which these artists are so eminent, will be rapidly produced.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BENEFIT
OF
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
The beautiful and talented American Prima Donna,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 9, 1862,
On which occasion she will appear as the
ENCHANTRESS.

This being positively the last representation but one of the celebrated spectacular Opera of that name.

BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Positively last week of the Grand Operatic Spectacle of
THE ENCHANTRESS.
In which the distinguished young American Vocalist,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
and the Danseuse of the age,
ANNETTI GALETTI,
will appear.
Splendid Scenery, Beautiful Music,
Full Operatic Chorus, Superb Dances.
Admission 50 cents; family circle 25 cents.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

THE BRIDE OF VENICE.
THE FRENCH SPY.
And most positively for the last time,
THE FELON'S DOOM;
OR, JACK SHEPPARD IN FRANCE.

SPORTING.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) June 6, match $1,000, two miles and repeat in harness.

S. Crooks names gr. m. Lady Suffolk
D. Pfifer names b. m. Kitty Wink

The boat leaving James Slip at 1 o'clock, P. M., connects with the railroad cars at Hunter's Point.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—THE ANNUAL regatta is postponed until this morning, June 6. The steamboat MATTEWAN will leave Pier foot of Morton-st. at 10 o'clock. By order of the Regatta Committee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HORACE J. FAIRCHILD and HENRY A. FANSHAWE against JOHN M. ROBINSON, O. T. SUTFIELD, and B. F. KARSNER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighteen cents with interest from the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated December 10, 1861.

NOYES & TRACEY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1862.

My 30-law6wF.
NOYES & TRACEY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 50 Wall-st.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That any persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, in this City, on the 2d day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and at the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 12th day of June, 1862.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN, WILLIAM L. COLE, GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1862.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CHENANGO.—BURR B. ANDREWS against FRANCIS BRASEE.—Summons for money. To Francis Brasee, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of Burr B. Andrews, plaintiff, a copy of which has this fourteenth day of April, 1862, been filed in the Clerk's office of the County of Chenango, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his law office in the village of Norwich, county and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will take judgment against you for two hundred dollars and seventy-nine cents, expense of protest and postage, with interest thereon from the third day of September, 1860, besides costs.

Dated Norwich, N. Y., April 14, 1862.

D. L. FOLLET, Plaintiff's Attorney,
my 9-law6wF Norwich, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, APPOINTED by the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the consideration of the application of the managers of the American Institute for a lease from the Corporation of the plot of ground known as "Reservoir-square," at a nominal rent, will meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, on FRIDAY, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties interested in the application are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place, without further notice.

TERENCE FARLEY,
ANDREW FROMENT,
JAMES REED,
Special Committee.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until FRIDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock M., to furnish:

10,000 Black Felt Uniform Hats, to be of the Army standard, a sample of which can be seen at this office; to be made of the regular assortment of sizes, subject to inspection. Proposals will be indorsed: "Proposals for Army Hats," and addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Q. M. General.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COAL, &C.

CUMBERLAND, RED ASH, WHITE ASH, Locust Mountain and Lehigh Coal, of all sizes. Also, pine, oak and hickory wood. All low for cash.

ASEL B. ABBOTT,
Successor to Abbott & Ladue, No. 833 Greenwich-st. and No. 80 Beach-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL FROM "GEORGE'S Creek," afloat and now landing, and for sale by SYLVANUS S. WARD, No. 411 Washington-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862,
LAST DAY BUT ONE
LAST DAY BUT ONE
LAST DAY BUT ONE
OF THE
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW.
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW.
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW.
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW.

This Exhibition has afforded the finest display of
BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, AND FAT BABIES,
BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, AND FAT BABIES,
BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, AND FAT BABIES,
it has ever been the good fortune of the public to behold.

TO-DAY, the
$100 FIRST PREMIUM CHILD,
FIVE $50 PREMIUM CHILDREN,
EIGHTEEN PAIRS PREMIUM TWINS,
THREE SETS PREMIUM TRIPLETS,

Beside a large number of other Premium Children, including all the finest children of the entire Exhibition, a grand galaxy of

HUMAN ROSE-BUDS,
HUMAN ROSE-BUDS,
HUMAN ROSE-BUDS,

beside the Wonder of Wonders, the
CHILD EIGHT MONTHS OLD,
WEIGHING BUT ONE POUND SEVEN OUNCES,
will be on exhibition from 11 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M., and all the Babies, Twins, Triplets, and Fat Babies over four years of age, and the infant weighing but one pound seven ounces, from 7 to 8 P. M.

☞ IT WILL BE CONTINUED ALL THIS WEEK.

☞ LADIES and CHILDREN desirous of avoiding the discomforts of a great crowd, will do well to come early in the morning, (not later than 9 or 10 o'clock,) and see the Museum and other Curiosities before the Baby Show commences.

Also to be seen, at all hours, THE QUAKER, OR WOODEN GUN, from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va., THE GREAT LIVING WHALE, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION, LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

The New and Magnificent Sensational Drama,
ADELAIDE OF DRESDEN,
EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING, at 7¾.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.
COMMODORE NUTT! THE $30,000 NUTT!
Will reappear here next Monday.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,)
THREE SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
At 12 o'clock noon, and 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) June 6, 1862.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Repetition of the Great Bill.
SECOND TIME OF THE NEW UNION OVERTURE,
By BAKER.
The celebrated TOY SYMPHONY, by HAYDN,
Also, the
NEW GIFT POLKA.
BEAUTIFUL DANCE, LA CELLAREUS.
The performance commences with the successful two act drama, the
POST BOY,
OR THE
PRIDE OF RANK.
To conclude with the
BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE,
THE ELVES,
OR
THE STATUE BRIDE.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, MUSIC AND DRESSES.
NOTICE.
MISS KEENE begs to state she has rented her theatre to MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
For the Summer season, to commence on Monday next, June 9.

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

A Summer season under the management of MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
The youthful and accomplished actress, will commence on MONDAY EVENING, June 9.
when she will appear in her great original character of FANCHON, THE CRICKET,
For the first time in New-York.

This great and celebrated moral drama has been hailed with delight and immense success in all the PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNION.

Miss MITCHELL will be supported by a powerful and talented company.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, EDWARD BEHR and HENRY C. MANGELS, has been dissolved by mutual consent, of which public notice is hereby given.

EDWARD BEHR.
HINRICH C. MANGELS.

Dated, BROOKLYN, June 4, 1862.

The business of manufacturing skates will still be carried on by EDWARD BEHR.

DISSOLUTION.—THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT the firm of TOMPSON & QUINTERN, in the business of Hardwood Door Manufacturing, has this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent in the above business.

EDWARD QUINTERN.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN N. CLARKE, OF CHICAGO, having been this day admitted a partner in our house, the business will hereafter be conducted under the style and firm of DATER, CLARKE & CO.

PHILIP DATER & CO., No. 161 Front-st.
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

$00.—A MAN MORE THAN MONEY.—A thorough, energetic, business man, a rapid accountant, penman and correspondent, having a small capital, wishes to invest services and capital in any paying business. Address, with particulars, EXCELSIOR, Station B, New-York.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONsent, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, under his own name.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

NOTICE.—D. THORNTON BIRDSALL IS A MEMber of our firm from this date.

JUNE 2, 1862. BIRDSALL BROTHERS.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House on THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 6, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for celebrating the Eighty-sixth year of our National Independence. Every veteran in this and the adjacent Counties are invited to meet with us to show the rising generation that we have not forgotten the glorious day of Liberty our forefathers gave us as an inheritance, and which we maintained in our war the second of independence. Although our locks are whitened with age, and too feeble to fight the battles on the field, the glorious Fourth day of July we must and will celebrate.

By order, H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant. AB'M DALLY, Colonel.

AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, No. 51 Wall-st.

At a meeting of the Council of the American Shipmasters' Association, held on the 23d day of April, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Capt. Samuel Webb Mather, late Acting Master in the United States Navy, has recently lost his life by the act of rebels against the Government to which he was lending an earnest and patriotic support; and whereas, Capt. Samuel Webb Mather has long been an approved shipmaster in the merchant service, and was connected with this Association; therefore,

Resolved, That this Council has received the intelligence of the death of Capt. Samuel Webb Mather with sincere regret, increased by a personal knowledge of his private and professional worth, and that we desire to extend an earnest sympathy to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased, hoping that a due appreciation of his merits may serve to allay the private grief of those who have to deplore the loss of one who was gallantly engaged in supporting his country's honor, and aiding to maintain the supremacy of that national flag under which he had long sailed, and to which he was among the first to volunteer a hearty and active support.

Resolved, That as a mark of our respect and sympathy, a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, be signed by the Council and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Chairman,
EZRA NYE,
E. E. MORGAN,
ROBT. L. TAYLOR,
WM. C. THOMPSON. } Council.

I. H. UPTON, Secretary.

AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 14, 1862.

MADAM: In accordance with resolutions adopted by the Council of the "American Shipmasters' Association," I transmit to you a copy of resolutions intended to mark the respect in which the memory of your lamented husband is held, and the sympathy felt for your great loss.

With great respect, I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
I. H. UPTON, Secretary.

MRS. SAMUEL WEBB MATHER, Hamburgh, Conn.

LINN, Conn, May 30, 1862.

I. H. Upton, Secretary, &c.:

DEAR SIR: Allow me to say, in behalf of my sister, Mrs. S. W. Mather, that utter inability to attend to correspondence alone has prevented her earlier acknowledgment of the resolutions of the Shipmasters' Association, accompanied by your own equally sympathizing letter.

The matter should have been attended to ere this by her friends; but the peculiarly trying circumstances of this affliction have so engaged our minds that we also have been remiss.

We are confident, however, that you will not accept the promptness of that acknowledgment as the measure of our appreciation of the action of your honorable body; and will believe, as is most assuredly the case, that this tribute of respect to the deceased is most gratifying, not only to our bereaved sister, but also to his entire family circle, and will be treasured by us all as one of the most pleasing and honorable memorials of one who, while living was so dear to us, and whose memory is now so precious.

I beg you to convey to the officers of the Shipmaster's Association the assurances of our gratitude for and hearty appreciation of their action, recorded in so tasteful and permanent a style, and to accept for yourself our sincere thanks for your kind agency in this affair, and our cordial assurance of respect.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK J. MATHER.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

was stated by Gen. RUSSELL to be indispensable, and it will be applied generally to all States as heretofore.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Department of the army is undergoing a thorough overhauling, the Surgeon-General devoting his whole energies to the work. To-day a report was made to the Secretary of War against the present system adopted by States taking charge of their own sick and wounded. The effect of this system is to deprive the Surgeon-General of the control of United States sick soldiers, and to render impossible the procuring of pensions and bounties by the relatives of deceased soldiers, there being no United States officer to give the certificate as required by law. The plan, though instituted with the best motives, in other respects is impracticable, and detrimental alike to the interests of the service and the welfare of the patients. Secretary STANTON has, therefore, approved the suggestion of the Surgeon-General to negotiate with the States for the transfer to the United States of all the hospitals provided by State authorities, together with the medical officers attached thereto, the United States paying all expenses hitherto incurred. This plan is understood to be entirely satisfactory to New-York and Pennsylvania, and believed to be the only one which will insure that regularity and efficiency now so much needed. Additional military hospitals are to be erected immediately at several points, and many more surgeons will be engaged.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

The annual report of the Smithsonian Institute was received, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the establishment of certain National armories.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up the resolution for a Committee on the better ventilation of the Senate Chamber. Adopted.

The bill providing for a Government for the Territory of Arizona was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) could see no necessity for a Government for Arizona. How many Americans were there in that Territory?

Mr. POMEROY, of Vermont, (Rep.,) thought there were 15,000 inhabitants there.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there were not 5,000 white men in all New-Mexico, excluding Mexicans and half-breeds.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) said that many of them were Mexicans and half-breeds, but they were entitled to the rights of citizens.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the bill, and take up the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. STARK. He contended that the Committee of the Senate found that the Senator was disloyal, and it was the duty of the Senate to act on the question. He was opposed to disloyalty everywhere.

The Vice-President stated that if taken up it would supersede the Tax bill.

Mr. SUMNER's motion was rejected, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Foot, Harlan, Howard, Howe, King, Morrill, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilmot—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Kennedy, Lane, (Ind.) Latham, McDougal, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson, (Mass.,) Wright—29.

The tax bill was taken up.

A large number of individual amendments were acted upon, most of which were rejected.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) an amendment was made, laying a tax of ten cents per gallon on rectified and mixed spirits.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) moved to amend by deducting from the duty on the manufacturer of cotton the duty previously imposed on the raw material. Lost.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) offered a substitute for the whole bill, being the plan of the Boston Board of Trade, &c., laying a tax on the sales of whisky, beer, tobacco, and fixed incomes. He argued at some length in favor of the substitute, and moved to recommit the original bill, with all the substitutes, to the Committee on Finance.

Rejected—Yeas, (Messrs. Browning, McDougal and Pomeroy) 3; Nays, 32.

The substitute was then rejected; Yeas, 3; Nays, 32.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment that every person claiming the service or labor of any person held as slaves, be taxed $2 on account of each and every person so claimed, but in no case shall any person so claimed be sold for said tax. Adopted.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Collamore, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Howe, King, Morrill, Pomeroy, Rice, Simmons, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilmot—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hale, Lane, of Indiana, Latham, Nesmith, Powell, Stark, Willey, Wilson, of Massachusetts, Wright—16.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked leave to introduce a resolution requiring the Secretary of War to inform the House whether Gen. HUNTER, in charge of the Department of South Carolina, has organized a regiment composed of blacks and fugitive slaves, and appointed a Colonel and other officers to command them; whether he was authorized to do so by the Department; whether he has been furnished with clothing and arms for such persons, and to report any order or correspondence between him and the Department.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. WICKLIFFE wanted to know the facts, as the statement had been contradicted.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) hoped the gentleman would not bring the negro question into the House to-day, but let it go on with its legislative business. [Laughter.]

Mr. WICKLIFFE said he did not hear the remark of the gentleman from Indiana.

Owing to the objections, the resolution was not entertained.

The House considered the Senate's amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill which was passed, to change the port of entry from Darien to Brunswick, Georgia.

The House went into Committee on the special order, the bill for the appointment of a Board of Fortifications, and to provide for seacoast and other defences.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) made a speech, showing the importance of the defence of the Northern lakes.

Mr. DELANO, of New-York, (Rep.,) supported the bill.

Mr. STEVENS regarded all its provisions objectionable. It conferred large powers on the Board and President, involving larger expenditures than ever before emanated from a legislative body.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) replied, saying that whatever may be necessary to defend the country the people will pay.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Agreed to.

This fact was reported to the House, which agreed to the recommendation of the Committee. So the bill was rejected.

The House, in Committee, took up the bill relative to the enlistment of minors.

Mr. McPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) spoke at length on the subject.

Mr. KNAPP, of Illinois, (Opp.,) reviewed and approved the purposes as declared for the suppression of the rebellion, and urged that there has been a wide divergence from the original policy. Adjourned.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Enlargement of the Locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals.

On Tuesday, Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred sundry petitions from MILLARD FILLMORE and others, inhabitants of cities adjacent to the great northern and northwestern lakes, soliciting Congress to adopt without delay the measures necessary for enlarging the locks of the Erie and the Oswego Canals to a size sufficient to pass vessels adequate to the defence of the lakes, made the following report:

"That the subject of canals of proper capacity, as integral and necessary portions of a general system of National defence, has already been fully and carefully considered by the Committee, and forms a prominent feature in the report presented by them to the House of Representatives on the 23d of April last. It appears in that document under the third of the eight general heads of public defence, and is in the following words:

'The construction of channels in which to convey gunboats from the Gulf of Mexico up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and from the Atlantic into the lakes, and from one lake into any other.'

It is fully in corroboration of the statements of that report in respect to the vast importance of providing without delay for defending the commerce of the lakes, and as to its present undefended condition, that President FILLMORE and the other highly-intelligent petitioners assert that "the United States have no impediment to offer if, during the season of navigation, a fleet of British gunboats from the Atlantic shall propose to take possession of the entire chain of lakes and connecting rivers."

With less means of local information, the Committee had nevertheless arrived at the same conclusion, and in their report, they distinctly expressed their conviction that "a small fleet of light draught, heavily-armed, iron-clad gunboats could in one short month, in despite of any opposition that could be made by extemporized batteries, pass up the St. Lawrence, and shell every city and village from Ogdensburgh to Chicago. At one blow it could sweep our commerce from that entire chain of waters. Such a fleet would have it in its power to inflict a loss to be reckoned only by hundreds of millions; so vast is the wealth thus exposed to the depredations of a maritime enemy."

Nor is the country without adequate and admonitory instruction on this subject from the foreign Power itself under whose unrestrained will and dominant authority this great National injury could be inflicted.

A British officer, evidently well acquainted with our defenceless condition, in a communication in the London *Times*, of the 27th of December last, declares that, "Of these lakes," the British Government, with its "large fleet of heavily-armed gunboats, which can be introduced by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers and the Rideau Canal into Lake Ontario, and thence by the Welland Canal into Lake Erie, ought, the moment navigation is open, to obtain at once the undisputed command."

The propriety and expediency of this mode of national assault were still more distinctly enforced in the leading article of the same journal on the 7th of January following. Speaking of the hostile preparations so promptly, if not eagerly, commenced by England after the affair of the *Trent*, and referring to the temporary embarrassments in sending troops from Halifax during the Winter months into the interior of Canada, the editor, in a tone, at least, of semi-official authority, declares that "as soon as the St. Lawrence is opened again there will be an end of our difficulty. We can then pour into the Lake such a fleet of gunboats and other craft as will give us the complete and immediate command of these waters. Directly the navigation is clear we can send up vessel after vessel without any restrictions, except such as are imposed by the size of the canals. The Americans would have no such resource. They would have no access to the Lakes from the sea, and it is impossible that they could construct vessels of any considerable power in the interval that would elapse before the ice broke up. With the opening of spring the Lakes would be ours, and if the mastery of these waters is indeed the mastery of all, we may expect the result with perfect satisfaction."

The "perfect satisfaction" so complacently expressed was further intensified by the statement that "so widely has the country been civilized since the last war that some of the most important towns of the Federal States, such as Milwaukee and Chicago, have risen on the shores of these once remote waters, and are consequently exposed to the attacks of our squadrons."

It was under these menaces, and in view of the really undefended condition of our Northern water frontier, and the dangerous facilities for naval access acquired by the construction of the large canals of Canada, and especially in the consciousness of the fact that of the six great lakes (including Champlain) three were immediately adjacent to the territory of New-York, that the Chamber of Commerce of its principal city, which is quite as emphatically the city of the nation, on the 3d of April last took measures to call the attention of the State Government to "the paramount importance of the commerce of the lakes," to "the unprotected condition of the cities and communities adjacent to those waters," and to "the dangerous facilities of access for naval purposes through the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals now enjoyed by a foreign Power."

On their memorial the Legislature of the State of New-York, on the 22d of April last, passed an act "to adapt the canals of the State to the defence of the northern and northwestern lakes."

By this law all the canals of the State connected with the lakes are placed at the service of the General Government by a stipulation that whenever the United States shall provide the necessary means for enlarging the locks, with any necessary alterations of the channels, to a size sufficient to pass vessels adequate to the defence of the lakes, it "shall have the perpetual right of passage through the canals thus enlarged or built, free from toll or charge, for its vessels of war, boats, gunboats, transports, troops, supplies or munitions of war."

The works thus placed at the service of the Government consisted, first, of the Erie and the Oswego Canals, directly connecting the Hudson River with Lakes Erie and Ontario; second, a branch canal of about twelve miles, connecting the Erie Canal with the safe and capacious harbor of Great Sodus Bay, on Lake Ontario; and third, the Champlain Canal, opening a direct and speedy access from the Hudson River, through Lake Champlain, with the St. Lawrence River below Montreal.

Under a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State, the Governor specially delegated Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, for several years one of its Canal Commissioners, to attend at Washington "to invite the attention of the General Government to the measures proposed in the act, and their great importance to the National interests." Mr. RUGGLES, in behalf of the State, has attended before the Committee and rendered full statements in respect to the cost of the works in question, together with much important information as to the commerce of the canals and of the lakes. From these statements it appears that the locks on the St. Lawrence Canals are 45 feet broad and 200 feet long, and those of the Welland Canal 26 by 150; and that the cost of enlarging the locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals, at present 18 feet by 110, to a size sufficient to pass gunboats adequate to the defence of the lakes, with any necessary additional feeders and alterations of the channels, will not exceed $3,500,000. The expense of completing the branch canal (now partially constructed) to the harbor of Great Sodus Bay is not yet definitely ascertained. The cost of enlarging the Champlain Canal has been officially estimated by the Engineer of the State at $3,700,190—a sum which it claimed may be considerably reduced if the expenditure shall be economically conducted.

Of the works above-mentioned, it will be obvious that the Erie and Oswego Canals are of primary, and, indeed, of transcendent importance, in furnishing direct naval access from the Atlantic to the great chain of frontier lakes, from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior and into Lake Michigan, and, above all, in constituting the eastern link in an unbroken central line of water communication stretching from the Hudson through the lakes into the Mississippi, and of which great national chain the western link will be formed by the Michigan and Illinois Canal and Illinois River. The two other works proposed in the act of New-York, although comparatively isolated, are evidently important, at least as auxiliaries, if not as principals, for military and naval access, and as such merit attentive examination; but, in the judgment of the Committee, the proposed enlargement of the locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals stands on different grounds, and is entitled to our first attention, as an integral and inseparable portion of the single line from the Hudson to the Mississippi, and to be treated, in conjunction with the Illinois Canal and River, the corresponding portion and counterpart, connecting the lakes with the Mississippi.

In reporting, as the Committee now do, to the House a bill embracing these two kindred works as forming inseparable parts of a harmonious system, they have necessarily kept in view the differing character and dimensions of vessels on our Eastern and Western waters; those of the East requiring a greater depth, and those of the West a greater breadth of channel.

The bill for enlarging the Illinois Canal and improving the Illinois River, which the Committee, after reexamination, now report back to the House, provides sufficient size for the side-wheel steamers of comparatively shallow draught, principally used on the Western waters; while the additional section, now reported, in respect to the enlargement of the locks of the Erie and Oswego canals, provides only for the passage of boats 25 feet wide and 200 feet long. That this latter size, with the increased depth of draught, will fully suffice for the purpose, is stated on the highest authority, it being contained in a letter from ERICSSON himself, to whose scientific and mechanical accuracy and well-directed genius the country already owes so much. It is as follows:

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

SIR: After full consideration of the subject of your inquiry, I have to state that an impregnable iron vessel, 200 feet long and 25 feet wide, constructed on the general plan of the *Monitor*, will have sufficient buoyancy to carry a shot-proof iron turret carrying a gun of 15-inch calibre, with a ball of 450 pounds, and capable of destroying any hostile vessel that could be put on the lakes. Without coal, ammunition and stores, such a vessel will draw 6 feet 6 inches, and measure 18 feet in height, from bottom of keel to top of turret. Before going into action, a certain quantity of ballast, in addition to coal, ammunition and stores, will be put on board, in order to attain what may be termed the fighting draught of 8 feet.

Yours, very respectfully, J. ERICSSON.

Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, Chairman of Lake Defence Committee, New-York Chamber of Commerce.

P. S.—The cost of a war vessel, as above suggested, will not exceed $200,000. J. E.

It is a feature of particular importance in the New-York link of the chain, that all the work needed can be done in a single Winter. In fact, it cannot be commenced at all by the canal authorities of the State without a moral certainty of its completion by the opening of navigation in the Spring; as a single month of delay, after the 20th of April, would cost the State, in the obstruction and derangement of its canal commerce, a sum approaching, if not exceeding, the total cost of enlarging the locks. The necessary work is very simple in character, and subject to no difficulty or contingency whatever. It would be distributed at nearly ninety points on the line of the canals, the expenditure at each locality but little exceeding, on the average, $30,000.

From this statement of facts, it is, therefore, evidently within the power of the Government to complete within a single year a work which, with a limited number of gunboats, at a cost not exceeding $200,000 each, will place that portion of the lakes east of the shoals of Lake St. Clair beyond the reach of foreign aggression, and effectually relieve this important frontier from further menace or insult.

The channel through the flats of St. Clair, now artificially deepened, yet remains so narrow that an enterprising expedition from the Georgian Bay, on the British side of Lake Huron, could easily succeed, by sinking loaded vessels, in obstructing the passage of gunboats from Lake Erie into Lakes Huron, Superior and Michigan. It is that circumstance, coupled with other considerations of high national importance, fully set forth in the former report of the Committee, which renders it necessary for the purposes of complete national defence at all times to possess an adequate channel for western vessels-of-war leading directly into the upper lakes from the Mississippi.

In thus examining the subject of our lake defences, the Committee might have well entered into the very interesting subject of the immense extent and astonishing growth of the commerce to be thereby defended, embracing its vital importance, not only as a fundamental element of national strength, but, in a narrower sense, its fiscal power in furnishing products for foreign export, commanding in return an equivalent amount of duty-paying imports. In behalf of the State of New-York these subjects have been fully presented before your Committee, but they have thought it more appropriate to confine their present report to the purely military view of the subject, and to place the measures now recommended solely on their military necessity, leaving it to the intelligence of Congress to call in aid those broader commercial and political considerations so deeply and permanently affecting the national welfare, and which the magnitude of the subject so evidently and naturally suggests.

THE AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR THE ERIE CANAL.

The following is the additional clause proposed by the Military Committee of the House to the bill providing for the defence of the National frontier:

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be enlarged, through the agency of the Canal Board of the State of New-York, under the provisions of the act of the Legislature thereof, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to adapt the canals of this State to the defence of the northern and northwestern lakes," one tier of the locks on the Erie canal and one tier of the locks on the Oswego canal to a capacity sufficient to pass vessels of war at least 25 feet wide and 200 feet long from the Hudson River into Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, with such additional feeders and alterations of the channels of said canals as may be necessary, with power to construct new and independent locks when found more advantageous, the United States to have the perpetual right of passage through said canals free from toll or charge for its vessels-of-war, boats, transports, gunboats, troops, supplies, or munitions of war, as granted by said act, it being hereby expressly understood and provided that the expense of all said work to be paid by the United States shall not exceed $3,500,000. Before commencing said work, or any part thereof, the proposals to be received for its execution, with a sufficient specification of its dimensions and character, shall be submitted by said Canal Board to the Secretary of War for his approbation, who shall cause the same to be examined without delay by a competent engineer in the employ of the Government, and shall also cause such inspection to be made of the work as it proceeds, and of the vouchers rendered for the same, as he may deem necessary. Duplicate certificates of the work done shall be rendered monthly by the engineer or inspector so to be selected by the Secretary of War—one to the War Department of the United States, and the other to the auditor of the Canal Department of said State; on receiving which, the Secretary of War shall pay to said auditor the amounts therein certified, such payments to be made either in money or in the stocks or bonds of the United States, bearing interest at six per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after the expiration of five and within twenty years from their date.

GEN. LANE.

His Address Before the Emancipation League.

His Views Concerning the Slaves—What Should be Done with Them, and What They Ought to Do to their Masters.

Speeches of Rev. Dr. Tyng, Col. McKay and Mr. Helper.

Hon. JAMES H. LANE, Senator from Kansas, addressed a large audience, last night, at the Cooper Institute. The "Emancipation League," of which WM. C. BRYANT, Esq., is President, held its first public meeting on that occasion, and Gen. LANE, inaugurated a series of Thursday night lectures on the themes suggested by the present aspect of the rebellion.

Amongst the distinguished persons present we noticed H. H. Helper, Esq., the great suppressed; Dr. Vincent Colyer, who returns victorious to the scene of his labors in North Carolina, in the course of a week; Cephas Brainerd, Edgar Ketcham, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Hon. B. F. Manierre, Hon. G. L. Spouter, Frank Ballard, Peter Cooper, Judge Culver and Judge Peabody.

Mr. EDGAR KETCHAM introduced Rev. Dr. TYNG, of this City, who spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF REV. DR. TYNG.

The brightness of the morning-star is from the brightness of the sun that is to rise, and I am very happy to be one of those whose hearts are to be enlivened by the brightness of the warming sun, whose coming I precede. We here in the initial movement of the Emancipation League, a league in whose animus we have every confidence. Emancipation is but the continuance of the religion of Jesus Christ, and each Emancipation move is but the bringing up of man, because he is a man entirely regardless of his former position.

The objects of the Society are:

To bring about emancipation throughout the whole land.

To support the present war until its successful termination; and, to that end, to promote by precept and example the support of the burdens, personal and pecuniary, it may impose upon us.

To procure the repeal of all laws authorizing Inter-State Slave-trade, and all other laws of Congress which sanction or recognize the existence of Slavery in any State or Territory.

And to insist that all slaves who become practically freed by our advancing armies, or by any power of Congress or the President, shall never be restored to bondage, and that no State now in rebellion be recognized as a member of the Union except on the condition of emancipation.

Whoever does not subscribe to these, in word and spirit, is either without a heart to beat within him, or a brain in his skull to direct him aright. Why have 50,000 loyal sons of America given their lives to the hazards of war, unless it was to secure the boon and blessing of emancipation? And now, having waded through seas of blood, are we to have our hopes blighted by some upstart politician, who, placed temporarily in power, choses to tear our crown of glory from us?

The Rev. Doctor continued at some length to comment upon the action of Gov. STANLY, and then gave an interesting account of an hour's interview with President LINCOLN, to whom he paid a high and eloquent compliment, which was greeted with tremendous applause. He said he retired from his presence convinced that "his character will go down to history unparalleled in its pages, save by that of the great Father of his Country, to whom, in his honesty of purpose, he wonderfully assimilates." [Great applause.]

He then spoke of the Colyer schools, stating that the President was determined that every man should walk into the broad sunlight of freedom, and that STANLY would find that he cannot outrage humanity, or exercise his Pro-Slavery desires; and, after repledging his life, his heart and influence to the cause of liberty and the cause of emancipation, he introduced

Col. McKAY, who read the By-laws and Constitution of the Emancipation League, proposed a number of gentlemen as its officers, and made way for Dr. TYNG, who presented Gen. LANE to the audience.

After the great applause with which he was greeted had subsided, Gen. LANE spoke as follows:

GEN. LANE'S SPEECH.

There is no face here that I recognize. I am a stranger to one and all of you. Born and reared upon the borders of civilization, unused to addressing such an audience, I can but feel embarrassed. From a dry goods box at the corner, and the stump, I have always spoken, and naturally I feel some embarrassment. On this occasion, I feel extreme embarrassment, and if I succeed in pleasing you, I will be agreeably disappointed.

There may be, though I hope not, some one here who has not yet lost his fear or reverence for the institution of Slavery. If there is one, don't be alarmed, for it's a fact that your speaker was nursed by a slave woman, and if you had been there, you would have seen him in one end of a cradle, and in the other end another baby not quite so white. [Laughter.] Born and reared in the Democratic Party, I was taught to believe by a fond parent that Slavery was far in advance of the ordinances of God himself, and that its sacredness was of such a character that it was not to be discussed either in or out of Congress. For years I urged with all the energy of my nature the exclusion of negroes from Indiana and from Kansas, voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and even went so far as to vote, as a State elector, for FRANK PIERCE. [Laughter.] So you need not be alarmed if there is one of that sort here. If there is anything that to me now is more disgraceful than all others to manhood, womanhood and childhood, it is Northern reverence for the institution of Slavery. [Applause.] I do not forget the place and the people to whom I speak. The City of New-York, that to this Government is a power behind the throne more powerful than the throne itself, and if here I could, by giving up my life, inculcate a fair and candid spirit concerning the institution of Slavery, God knows how willingly I would die. Had the people of New-York a year ago declared to the Government, or to the President, "We instruct you to issue a proclamation to the Slave States, saying: you must within 30 days lay down your arms, or I will free all your slaves," that proclamation would have been issued, and the war ended a year ago.

Why has this war been so long kept up? That it might preserve the institution of Slavery that inaugurated it. It commenced it in the Fall of 1855 on the plains of Kansas. Every Slave State save Maryland and Delaware had an army on the plains of Kansas, that liberty might be killed. How did we save Kansas?

A handful of men, weak and feeble, with a few Sharpe's rifles, did it. We said to Slavery, "You have brought this trouble upon us and you shall cease to exist in Kansas;" we also said to those whose shackles were stricken off, "Take Sharpe's rifles and fight with us." A man made like us, and with hands like ours, said, "Here, General, we want to fight for freedom," and we gave him the gun knowing he would fight as well as we. [Applause.]

I have three children, and I suppose most of you have children, if not, you expect to have. This war has been a dreadful calamity upon us, and I don't want my children to suffer from such a war. I look upon it as cowardly to entail upon our children an intestine war such as this. It's upon us now, and in a few days it will be closed so far as operations of armies go. (Applause.) If we permit a vestige of Slavery to remain within the boundaries of the Union, we insure a civil war upon our children. Go with me to the State of Delaware. There are twelve hundred slaves in Delaware; is she any nearer being a free State than if she had 100,000? Look at her BAYARD and SAULSBURY! I have nothing to say about them, *except* that they would sink a thousand Unions like this rather than peril their institution and their political party.

In Western Virginia the people voted ten to one in favor of emancipation. They framed a Constitution, and yet they dare not embody a resolution in favor of emancipation, however gradual. Why? They are afraid.

How about North Carolina? I am not a believer in special Providence, but I do believe it would have been well if after STANLY had put his hand to that order the earth had opened, and he been sent—down. [Laughter.] Look at it in all its deformity. A President appoints a Governor—a President who has repeatedly declared that no slave once within our lines shall be sent back to Slavery, and this Governor declares that he is compelled by the laws of Slavery to issue an order so repulsive to every sentiment of humanity.

Find me a Democrat in Washington who was born such, and he is one who declares STANLY's order is all right—a Democrat in New-York does the same thing. There is a class of Democrats who love Democracy a great deal better that they do the Union. I suppose there is no man who will deny that Slavery is in direct conflict with the civilization of the age. Emancipation is now a necessity. You may as well come square to it, because the slaves have snuffed freedom, and they are worthless after that as slaves. It may have occurred to you, while I am speaking, to say, What will you do with 'em? It is upon us, the emancipation of every slave is upon us, and we must not blink. What will you do with 'em?

We have in Kansas 17,000 families. Four thousand slaves have recently *emigrated* from Arkansas and Missouri into Kansas, and yet we get along. [Applause.]

Now, if we have answered it in that proportion, I guess you can answer it as well. The negroes adapt themselves to the whites; the whites to the negroes. The children go to school—including the Sabbath-school on the Sundays—and it don't hurt any child, or anybody else's child, that I know of.

I asked a business man from Connecticut to-day: "What about the question of Slavery?" "Oh, well," said he, "I have my ideas about it, but we had better not talk about it." Talk about it?—how can you come to any intelligent conclusion about anything without talking?

I have learned that the negro race has much more capability than we give them credit for.

Did you ever notice a darkey baby? Why, they favorably compare with white babies when infants—why, then, do they sink below us when grown? Because they are stultified by the master's lash.

I have aided 2,500 slaves to emigrate this year [laughter,] and it has not been a very good year for negroes either. [Laughter.] When they first come into camp, they look down, but after a while they look and act like men. It's a truth that all the reliable information I received while in Missouri I received from slaves.

Mr. LANE then told a very interesting anecdote concerning his operations as based upon information derived from slaves, which was received with much applause.

In drill, after marching an entire day, when the whites sought repose, the slaves in whose hands I had placed arms to slay traitors to the country with —went to work learning the drill of the soldier—and I say they learned the drill as rapidly and as thoroughly as we; they have the capability.

I have said that so soon as we can do it, these two races should be separated, for the good of both—not now, not till we educate them and prepare them for self-government. I am not quite as anxious as you to get the negroes out of South Carolina. I would like to see South Carolina forever dedicated to that race. [Applause.] I'll guarantee there would be no more secession in South Carolina if that was so. [Renewed laughter.] Educate them where they are. "But," say you, "How about cotton?" New-York is the great metropolis of the country, and I believe there are measures now before the Congress of the nation, which will make New-York the metropolis of the world, and we hope the Pacific Railroad bill will be passed, thus connecting the East and the West, and effecting that result. You won't get cotton? If you want to increase it, break down the monopoly now held by slaveowners? Do you say how break it down? Why, if those men don't want to stay and work with free labor, let them come away, and make room for Northern men, who know how to make money out of free labor. [Applause.] The slave will increase the product quadruple when made free. As a slave he has no incentive to work—give him his pay and he works as other men work. But, says one, I don't know about arming the slaves. I should not have said so, perhaps, in conservative New-York, but the time is coming when that, too, will be a necessity.

The army of the rebellion will be scattered in a few weeks, but they will still exist in guerrilla bands. In Missouri there has been no organized army in three months, yet that State has and is now suffering more than ever from guerrillas. How long and how much did it take to destroy the handful of Seminoles secreted in the glades of Florida? Years, and millions of dollars.

Is not the guerrilla system branded by all nations as murderous? Well, it will exist, and how will you meet it?

I propose to meet it by setting the slaves of those men free, and setting them to hunt them out. [Applause.] Let them seek shelter in the swamps of Florida; send your regiments of emancipated slaves after them, and they'll outlive them two to one. Instead of sending my son and my brother into that kind of warfare, I propose to send those who will follow them as the bloodhound follows his prey. [Applause.] They have evinced that they are not very superior to us in the fighting line. I knew that before this rebellion began. [Laughter.]

It was necessary for us to show the nations of the world that we could fight. In 1812, we didn't gain a great deal of military reputation—nor in the Mexican war, because other nations said the Mexicans were an inferior race; but now we have to show the world that we can beat the world in making money as men, and we can whip the world as soldiers.

Money! Why, the more we want the more we get. I can't see that the tax-bill is going to hurt anybody; and yet there is enough money in that, with the import duties, to pay all the expenses of this war in three years. It will hurt no one save the man who drinks twice a day, and the man who smokes twice where he should smoke but once. By the 4th of July the debt will be $500,000,000. The tax will not only be promptly paid, but cheerfully paid. If the husbands grumble, the wives will pay it for them.

When we get these guerrillas cleared out by the use of the slaves, I would like to see every traitor who has to die, die by the hand of his own slave. Let the slave whom he has oppressed do the job. A traitor to the best Government on the earth would find fault with the hand that strikes him dead? He ought to be thankful that he's permitted to die. [Laughter.] The tories of the revolution lived a life of hell, and how much worse will be the condition of these who are permitted to live after their traitorous doings. A Northern traitor The miserable slave of Slavery, it's a vocation. Oh, I wish that I was forgiven for the crime of having once in my heart reverenced the institution of Slavery. [Applause.] The devotee of Slavery is a human fiend! There is no crime he will not commit for Slavery. Why, a thousand of these fellows would march over into Kansas, and if they killed an unarmed pioneer, or a defenceless woman, or a little child, they claimed a great victory. [Laughter.] How would you like to see South Carolina come into the Union with the same *status* as she had before? Who would like to see South Carolina come in the Union as she went out of it?

I have a vote to cast on that subject in behalf of Kansas, and when he who speaks to you casts a vote in favor of that he will never again face the gallant people of Kansas. [Applause.] And first, then we will emancipate the slaves—the slaves of rebels if you say so, for you can commence where you please, for I know it will result in the freeing of every slave in every Slave State. I tried that in Missouri. [Laughter.] I said to my officers and men "the slaves of traitors are confiscate." I issued no proclamation. [Laughter.]

I got to a certain point in Missouri, one day, with the Kansas Brigade. That night the negroes all came into camp, and the next day we all came away together. I had no time to discuss legality with the masters. I believe Congress will pass that law, and all you have to do is to petition the President—brave, honest Old ABE LINCOLN—[great applause]—and he'll do that thing, and, in the opinion of the speaker, he's right anxious to do it. [Applause.] I believe, and always shall, that the reason he modified the proclamation of the gallant FREMONT—[tremendous applause]—and that of HUNTER—[applause]—was, that he wants to do it himself. He wants to write the slaves all free, in his own homely style. [Applause.] You've got an institution in this City—what do you call it? [A Voice—"*Herald*," "*Herald*."] No, *that* ain't what I mean; a place where they sell stocks, and where the President believes that he can emancipate the slaves without seriously affecting the price of United States Stocks—he'll do it. Why, the longer we carry on this war, apparently, the more money we've got. I have always believed that a hand stronger than ours is protecting this country, and I will not believe that He will permit this rebellion to close without establishing, on every foot of this continent freedom, freedom where he can be worshiped and worshiped intelligently. [Applause.] We have our work to do, and no one has a greater responsibility than the people of New-York. Cast aside your fear, your reverence of Slavery. Write upon your banner, "Emancipate," and emancipation follows. That done, what will restrict our power? We will then have peace, permanent peace. All my efforts are pledged, all my energies shall be exhausted to secure the emancipation, either immediate or gradual, of every slave. We want freedom for all, for the white race and the black race. [Applause.] Unprepared totally when invited to speak, I expected to have written out an address, and read it, but I have addressed you, plainly and in a desultory manner. If I have not come up to your expectations, pardon me; I have done my best. [Great applause.]

At the conclusion of Gen. LANE's speech, calls were made for "COLLYER" and "HELPER," the last of whom came forward and apologized for not speaking, as he wished to make his maiden effort on the soil of his native State, North Carolina.

Dr. TYNG then announced that Mr. LOVEJOY will speak in the institute next Thursday; resolutions of thanks were passed to Mr. LANE, and the meeting broke up.

IMPORTANT FROM CORINTH.

Beauregard Retreating Southward With 80,000 Men.

GEN. POPE PRESSING HIS REAR.

CORINTH, Thursday, June 5.

Gen. HALLECK moved his headquarters here to-day occupying the house formerly occupied by Gen. BRAGG. Gen. THOMAS occupies the one formerly occupied by Gen. BEAUREGARD.

The enemy are reported 80,000 strong between Baldwin and Okolona. At last accounts POPE's advance was on this side of Twenty Mile Creek, and the enemy's rear guard on the south side, still retreating.

An English officer, who deserted, says high Confederate officers told him they left here 120,000 strong, but when they arrived at Booneville 50,000 had deserted—mostly Alabamaians, Louisianaians and Mississippians.

DAMAGE BY THE STORM.

Destruction of the Harper's Ferry Bridge.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 5.

The Harper's Ferry bridge was carried away by the freshet this morning. The water is very high.

Freshet in the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers.

EASTON, Penn., Thursday, June 5.

The terrible freshet in the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers still continues. The water reaches the second stories in the lower part of the town. All the bridges between this and Mauch Chunk are swept away. The Lehigh Bridge is partly gone, and will probably be totally demolished. All the canals are under water. The iron works have stopped. and the railroads are submerged. Many people were drowned in their houses, so sudden was the rise.

12 M.—The Lehigh is stationary, but the Delaware is still rising.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Thursday, June 5.

There is a very heavy freshet in the Delaware, equal to that of 1841, quantities of furniture, store goods, bridges, houses, cattle, &c., all going down the river. All the bridges on Brodhead's Creek, except the railroad bridges, are gone. The damage to the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad is great, and will require a week to repair it.

The Pocomo Creek, at Stroudsburgh, overflowed last night, and run through the town, carrying away many houses and bridges. The damage done was very great.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Thursday, June 5.

The storm of yesterday and last night was very severe in this vicinity. Considerable damage was done to the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Some 500 or 600 feet of the embankment was washed away near this place, and two aqueducts were carried away between here and Lackawana. Two or three land slides on the Delaware Division of the Erie Railway interfered somewhat with the passage of trains during last night, but they are now running regularly again.

EASTON, Pa., Thursday, June 5—Evening.

The flood commenced to recede shortly after noon, and no further damage is apprehended. It is impossible to arrive at anything like an accurate estimate of the damage, but it is reported at $10,000,000. The canals are still overflowed. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Companies are probably much less injured than by the freshet of 1841, but it will require, perhaps, several months to place them in navigable condition. No trains were run upon the Lehigh Valley Railroad to-day.

It is feared that the railroad bridge at Mauch Chunk has been swept away, in which case the iron furnaces in the valley of the Lehigh will be stopped. There is no doubt that many lives have been lost. Boats with their crews were swept from their moorings, and dashed to pieces, and many tenements with occupants were carried away. It is reported that one house containing a family of seven persons was carried away and broken to pieces against one of the bridges on the river above. The Lehigh bridge here is still standing, but a mere wreck. The Delaware bridge sustained but little injury. The railroad bridge is unscathed.

The town of Glendon, a mile above Easton, is wholly inundated, the water reaching nearly to the second stories.

10 P. M.—The water in both rivers has fallen about three feet.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—For this day—Nos. 36, 52, 27, 44, 57. Circuit Court—Nos. 55, 63, 64, 67, 68, 70, 72, 73, 74, 78, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92.

[Advertisement.]

STRAWS.—The straw that shows the way the wind blows, and the straws at which drowning men clutch, are nothing in comparison with the display of Straws that Knox intends to make this season. Light, elegant, fanciful, and becoming in style, and adapted to the promenade during the dog days, we will guarantee that his Straw Hats will be the fashion and the rage. For any style of hats visit KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER RESORT—ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Terms, $1 50 per day, or $7 to $10 per week.

"Its beautiful scenery, delightful landscape views, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives, and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat, both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid."—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

THREE MAGNIFICENT PERFORMANCES A DAY IN WAR TIMES!—Truly BARNUM is great, and the crowd at his Museum is great, or he would not give three performances in one day, as he has announced for to-morrow: at 12 o'clock noon, 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. See his advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

OH, THE CROWD AT BARNUM'S YESTERDAY.—Thousands on thousands went there to see the beautiful blossoms of humanity, and were surprised to find such a galaxy of beauty. All the premium children are to be seen there to-day.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 5.—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—Mr. George Stuart, Miss Weed, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Vyse, Mr. and Mrs. O. Ornits, Mr. & Mrs. Pickersgill and servant, Miss Pickersgill, Miss Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. Calber, child and servant, J. L. [illegible], Mrs. Carter, Miss C. F. Smith, Miss T. Smith, Mrs. [illegible] and Brother, A. H. Schultz, J. A. Robinson, Mr. Scheydayor, Mr. Bille, James Arkell, C. Rait, Mr. Moreland, A. G. McKinnel, Mrs. Drury, Marquis de Villa Palma, Mrs. Livingstone and attendant, Mr. and Mrs. Stearns, child and servant, Mrs. Van Wart, J. Van Wart and Brother, T. Weed, Mr. Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Lord Edward St. Mauer, H. Rushton, Miss Fraser, Miss Coleman and Sister, Mr. and Mrs. Lessieur, Mr. and Mrs. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Holderman, Mr. and Mrs. Laubat, son and servant, Miss Osborn, Miss Graham, Mr. Bruhl, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Breant, Hy Pellew and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Mildeberger and son, Froost, Scheindler, W. S. Thomson, J. Rogers, Davidson, Frerr, E. Russell, L. Calisher, Bilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence and two children, Miss Lawrence, S. Lane, H. Chapman, J. A. Joseph, G. Cruikshank, E. Wild, F. Peppercorn, F. W. Lasak, H. Wise, C. H. Scharff, Miss R. Heilborn, A. Leicht, F. D. Carnfield, Mr. Bonnetti, Mrs. Ann Phelps and son, Miss Hough, H. O. Mensel, John Gales, A. Woodhouse, T. Schunck, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gaskins and child, Mr. Lafoud. Total, 109.

JUNE 5—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg, &c.*—Mathilde Hentschel, G. T. Bussland and lady, H. A. Huber and two ladies, Emendine Dempelman, F. H. Kubey and lady, Henry Reimer, P. Olivier, M. Mayer, W. Cushing, F. Gaubaulty, A. Parbey, A. Prior, A. Wadefelder, P. Devizeme, A. Bonome, P. Valle, G. Moreno, Mr. Beltrame, N. Pirotti, T. Branchu and family, Mrs. Langre and family, Mrs. Freisinger, Nicol Messenberg, Mrs. Taguetof and family, J. Roin, M. Lamson, F. H. Tiler, J. F. Whiteanes, R. Pitam, Margaret Raubcke, Martha Reusy, Sophie Valg, Thekea Suss, Charlotte Ebeling, J. W. Frisch and lady, C. L. Schmith, Caroline Mal and son, Dorathea Schloss, M. M. Platt and lady, E. Kershens, C. Dorschlag, J. F. Meyer and family, F. Steinheimer, S. Goldstein, B. Liebert, M. Schumacker, L. Cusler, Rosa Trantwein, John Detless and family, W. Kansom, E. Richmond and family, P. Haas, Solomon Schwaab and lady, G. Uhlig, L. Ausbacher and family, Rachel Kegel, J. Panshorn, J. Junker, Eva Dickenscheid and children, F. Hoffman and family, J. Holzinger, F. Ruffaul, P. Kuhl, R. Mitschman, F. Hammerscheid, R. Muller, A. Hilterman, F. Nicolaus, Dora Davidsohn, D. Lyon, G. Wiemer, L. Weiss, A. Becher, F. Drossler, R. Van Jock, A. Murzerd, W. Dickenbach and lady, F. Giese, M. Joh, Mrs. Weber and family, Catharine Schmidt, J. Sagehorn and family, P. Switzfaden and family, Maria Schneider and child, Henry Apfel, and 452 passengers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 27 | Moon sets.... 12 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 30 | Gov. Island. 2 19 | Hell Gate.... 3 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 5.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Philadelphia, Barton, Pensacola May 25, and Key West May 30, in ballast to Col. D. D. Tompkins. Had fine weather all the passage.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool May 24, and Queenstown 26th, at 4:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. May 24, passed schr. Georgiana F. Geary, and ship Senator, going into Liverpool. May 25 at 4:30 P. M., steamship America arrived at Queenstown. May 28, lat. 49 37, lon. 24 33, passed steamship Australasian, bound E. May 30, lat. 47 16, lon. 39 25, passed steamship Edinburgh, bound E. June 2, lat. 42 02, lon. 54 23, passed Br. brig Lenint, bound E. June 4, lat. 40 54, lon. 68 58, passed a Bremen ship, bound W., showing a flag, with No. 132 in it.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg May 18, via Southampton 21st, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 641 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong head winds and sea the entire passage; the last 3 ds. had a great deal of fog and rain. Arrived off the Hook June 4, at 5 P. M., but could not come in in consequence of the fog. May 20, off Portland, passed steamship Bremen, hence for Bremen. May 23, lat. 50 20, lon. 10 20, passed ship E. Z., from Liverpool for New-York.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Alice, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Calhoun, Truman, Liverpool April 29, with mdse. and 435 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Rose Carroll, of Ireland, died on the passage. The ship anchored in the Lower Bay on the 4th inst.

BELOW—One bark.

WIND—Sunset, E. N. E.

Foreign Ports.

[PER PERSIA.]

Arrived from New-York—Nueva Providenzia, at Deal; Wursata, at Browershaven; Senator and L. Wychards, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Eliza Young, at Belfast.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

EXTRACT of a Letter from A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester.

MAY, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

F. O. F. F. F. F.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, NO. 268 GREENWICH-ST., manufactures the celebrated Buck-I Flour at Akron, Ohio, from sound heavy Winter Wheat, and for the purpose of introducing it to the public generally, will sell 10,000 barrels at

SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.

This Flour is a

FINE-OLD-FASHIONED-FARMERS'-FAMILY-FLOUR.

Is uncut in bolting, and therefore most healthful, and is warranted in every particular.

Delivered to any boat, house or dépôt within five miles of City Hall, for $6 25. Soap, 5c.; 22 pounds for $1. Starch, 5c.; 6 pounds for 25c. Hams, 6½c. to 8c. Tea, 15c. to $1. Coffee, 9c. to 22c., and if not satisfactory, can be returned.

A Blue Flag and Pedestal sign at the door.

Order through any grocer or Express C. O. D.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for steam heating apparatus for Primary School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, }
OWEN KINNEY, } Committee.
WALTER ROCHE, }

CHILD LOST IN BROOKLYN.—STRAYED from her home, Thursday, the 5th instant, a little girl, 3 years old; had on a pink-dotted calico dress, barred white muslin apron, and bareheaded; light curly hair, blue eyes. Her name is Mary L. Hilliard, but is known and answers to the name of "Kittie." Any information concerning her will be thankfully received, and liberally rewarded by applying to the address of her parents, No. 41 Cheever-place, South Brooklyn.

ALLEVIATOR.—DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INVENTED corn and bunion alleviator is a harmless and certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted and blistered feet, &c. No caustic, no acid, no pain. 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists.

Dr. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor, and
Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. N. B.—Unsurpassed accommodations in the country; elegant water-view, and every requirement of ease and elegance.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; would like to go to the country with a family for the Summer; would assist with the chamberwork, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress only, by a Protestant young woman, who understands cutting and making children's clothes and ladies' dresses, and lived two years in one situation; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker, and understands milk and butter; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress only, by a very respectable colored girl, who has a mild and amiable disposition; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them, and escape quackery.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.